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Report of the Economic and Social Council for 2010

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Sixty-fifth Session
Supplement No. 3

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Report of the Economic and Social Council for 2010

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Note

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Chapter I

Matters calling for action by or brought to the attention of the General Assembly

1. In 2010, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolutions and decisions that call for action by or are to be brought to the attention of the General Assembly. The relevant paragraphs of those resolutions and decisions are summarized below.

Operational activities of the United Nations for international development cooperation (agenda item 3)

Reports of the Executive Boards of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund, the United Nations Children's Fund and the World Food Programme (agenda item 3 (b))

Renaming of the title of the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Population Fund to include the United Nations Office for Project Services

2. By its resolution 2010/23, the Economic and Social Council recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

> "*The General Assembly*,
>
> "*Recalling* its resolution 48/162 of 20 December 1993, in which it decided that the governing bodies of the United Nations Development Programme/the United Nations Population Fund and the United Nations Children's Fund shall be transformed into Executive Boards,
>
> "*Recalling also* decisions 2008/35 and 2010/7 of the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme,
>
> "*Recalling further* its decision 48/501 of 19 September 1994, in which it decided that the United Nations Office for Project Services should become a separate and identifiable entity,
>
> "*Reaffirming* the mandate of the United Nations Office for Project Services, in the context of coherence and the furtherance of United Nations objectives, to act as a service provider to the agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system, international and regional financial institutions, intergovernmental organizations, donor and recipient Governments and non-governmental organizations,
>
> "*Reaffirming also* the role of the United Nations Office for Project Services as a central resource for the United Nations system in procurement and contracts management as well as in civil works and physical infrastructure development, including the related capacity development activities,
>
> "*Recognizing* the potential for value-adding contributions that the United Nations Office for Project Services can make in providing efficient, cost-effective services to development partners in the areas of project management, human resources, financial management and common/shared services,

"1. *Welcomes* the current practice of a separate segment for the United Nations Office for Project Services during sessions of the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Population Fund, and notes the desire of Member States to change the name of the Executive Board to include the United Nations Office for Project Services in its title;

"2. *Decides* that the name of the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Population Fund is to be changed to the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Population Fund and the United Nations Office for Project Services;

"3. *Also decides* that the functions of the Executive Board as set forth in General Assembly resolution 48/162 of 20 December 1993 apply mutatis mutandis to the United Nations Office for Project Services."

Economic and environmental questions (agenda item 13)

Human settlements (agenda item 13 (d))

Human settlements

3. By its decision 2010/236, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda (E/2010/72) and decided to transmit the report to the General Assembly for consideration at its sixty-fifth session.

Social and human rights questions (agenda item 14)

Advancement of women (agenda item 14 (a))

Declaration on the occasion of the fifteenth anniversary of the Fourth World Conference on Women

4. By its decision 2010/232, the Economic and Social Council took note of the declaration adopted by the Commission on the Status of Women on the occasion of the fifteenth anniversary of the Fourth World Conference on Women (see E/2010/27, chap. I, sect. A) and decided to transmit it to the General Assembly for its endorsement.

Crime prevention and criminal justice (agenda item 14 (c))

Strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice responses to violence against women

5. By its resolution 2010/15, the Economic and Social Council recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Reaffirming* the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women and the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action adopted by the Fourth World Conference on Women and, in particular, the determination of Governments to prevent and eliminate all forms of violence against women,

"*Reaffirming also* the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development as well as the outcome of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, entitled 'Women 2000: gender, equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century', and the declarations adopted at the forty-ninth and fifty-fourth sessions of the Commission on the Status of Women,

"*Recognizing* that the term 'women', except where otherwise specified, encompasses 'girl children',

"*Reaffirming* the obligation of all States to promote and protect all human rights and fundamental freedoms, and reaffirming that discrimination on the basis of sex is contrary to the Charter of the United Nations, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and other international human rights instruments and that its elimination is an integral part of efforts towards the elimination of all forms of violence against women,

"*Stressing* that States have the obligation to promote and protect all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, including women and girls, and must exercise due diligence to prevent and investigate acts of violence against women and girls and punish the perpetrators, eliminate impunity and provide protection to the victims and that failure to do so violates and impairs or nullifies the enjoyment of their human rights and fundamental freedoms,

"*Emphasizing* the importance of preventing violence against migrant women through the implementation, inter alia, of measures aimed at combating racism, xenophobia and related forms of intolerance,

"*Deeply concerned* that all forms of discrimination, including racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and multiple or aggravated forms of discrimination and disadvantage, can lead to the targeting or particular vulnerability to violence of girls and some groups of women, such as women belonging to minority groups, indigenous women, refugee and internally displaced women, migrant women, women living in rural or remote communities, destitute women, women in institutions or in detention, women with disabilities, elderly women, widows, women in situations of armed conflict, women who are otherwise discriminated against, including on the basis of HIV status, and women victims of commercial sexual exploitation,

"*Greatly concerned* that some groups of women, such as migrant women, refugees and women in detention, in situations of armed conflict or in territories under occupation, might be more vulnerable to violence,

"*Recognizing* that women's poverty and lack of empowerment, as well as their marginalization resulting from their exclusion from social policies and from the benefits of sustained development, can place them at increased risk of violence and that violence against women impedes the social and economic development of communities and States, as well as the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

"*Reaffirming* its resolution 52/86 of 12 December 1997, in which it adopted the Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Women in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,

"*Recalling* its resolutions 61/143 of 19 December 2006, 62/133 of 18 December 2007, 63/155 of 18 December 2008 and 64/137 of 18 December 2009 on the intensification of efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women,

"*Recalling also* the Bangkok Declaration on Synergies and Responses: Strategic Alliances in Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, adopted at the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, in which Governments recognized that comprehensive crime prevention strategies could significantly reduce crime and victimization and urged that such strategies be developed at the local, national and international levels and that they, inter alia, take into account the Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime, and emphasized the importance of promoting the interests of victims of crime, including taking account of their gender,

"*Taking note* of Human Rights Council resolution 11/2 of 17 June 2009, entitled 'Accelerating efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women',

"*Recalling* the inclusion of gender-related crimes and crimes of sexual violence in the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, as well as the recognition by the ad hoc international criminal tribunals that rape can constitute a war crime, a crime against humanity or a constitutive act with respect to genocide or torture,

"*Expressing deep concern* about the pervasiveness of violence against women in all its forms and manifestations worldwide, and reiterating the need to intensify efforts to address that challenge,

"*Recognizing* that effective and integrated criminal justice responses to violence against women require close cooperation among all key stakeholders, including law enforcement officials, prosecutors, judges, victim advocates, health professionals and forensic scientists,

"*Stressing* the importance of a comprehensive, well-coordinated, effective and adequately resourced response by the United Nations system to all forms of violence against women,

"*Recalling* the joint dialogue of the Commission on the Status of Women and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on addressing violence against women through legal reform, held in New York on 4 March 2009 in the framework of the fifty-third session of the Commission on the Status of Women,

"*Recalling also* Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice decision 17/1 of 18 April 2008, in which the Commission requested the United

Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to convene an intergovernmental group of experts with equitable geographical representation, in cooperation with the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network, the Commission on the Status of Women and the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences, to review and update, as appropriate, the Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Women in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,

"1. *Strongly condemns* all acts of violence against women, whether those acts are perpetrated by the State, by private persons or by non-State actors, and calls for the elimination of all forms of gender-based violence in the family, within the general community and where perpetrated or condoned by the State;

"2. *Stresses* that 'violence against women' means any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life;

"3. *Takes note with appreciation* of the work done at the meeting of the intergovernmental expert group to review and update the Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Women in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, held in Bangkok from 23 to 25 March 2009;

"4. *Adopts* the guidelines in the updated Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Women in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, annexed to the present resolution;

"5. *Urges* Member States to end impunity for violence against women by investigating, prosecuting with due process and punishing all perpetrators, by ensuring that women have equal protection under the law and equal access to justice and by holding up to public scrutiny and countering those attitudes that foster, justify or tolerate any form of violence against women;

"6. *Also urges* Member States to enhance their mechanisms and procedures for protecting victims of violence against women in the criminal justice system, taking into account, inter alia, the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power, and to provide to that end specialized counselling and assistance;

"7. *Calls upon* Member States to advance effective crime prevention and criminal justice strategies that address violence against women, including strategies aimed at preventing revictimization by, inter alia, removing barriers that prevent victims from seeking safety, including barriers related to custody of children, access to shelter and availability of legal assistance;

"8. *Also calls upon* Member States to develop and implement crime prevention policies and programmes to promote the safety of women in the home and in society at large in a manner that reflects the realities of women's lives and addresses their distinct needs, taking into account, inter alia, the Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime and the important contribution that educational and public awareness-raising initiatives provide to the promotion of the safety of women;

"9. *Urges* Member States to evaluate and review their legislation and legal principles, procedures, policies, programmes and practices relating to crime prevention and criminal justice matters, in a manner consistent with their legal systems and drawing upon the updated Model Strategies and Practical Measures, to determine if they are adequate to prevent and eliminate violence against women or if they have a negative impact on women and, if they do, to modify them in order to ensure that women enjoy fair and equal treatment;

"10. *Also urges* Member States to take into account the special needs and vulnerabilities of women within the criminal justice system, especially women in detention, pregnant inmates and women with children born in detention, including through the development of policies and programmes to address such needs, taking into account relevant international standards and norms;

"11. *Further urges* Member States to recognize the needs and special vulnerabilities of women and children in situations of armed conflict and in post-conflict situations, migrant women, refugee women and women subject to forms of violence because of their nationality, ethnicity, religion or language;

"12. *Urges* Member States to provide appropriate assistance to women victims of violence, including by ensuring that those women have access to adequate legal representation where appropriate, in particular so that they can make informed decisions regarding, inter alia, legal proceedings and issues relating to family law;

"13. *Invites* Member States to establish a multidisciplinary, coordinated response to sexual assault that includes specially trained police, prosecutors, judges, forensic examiners and victim support services to contribute to the well-being of the victim and increase the likelihood of the successful apprehension, prosecution and conviction of the offender and to prevent revictimization;

"14. *Encourages* Member States to design and support programmes to empower women, both politically and economically, in order to assist in preventing violence against women, in particular through their participation in decision-making processes;

"15. *Calls upon* Member States to set up and strengthen mechanisms for the systematic collection of data on violence against women with a view to assessing the scope and prevalence of such violence and to guiding the design, implementation and funding of effective crime prevention and criminal justice responses;

"16. *Urges* Member States and the United Nations system to give attention to, and encourages greater international cooperation in, systematic research and the collection, analysis and dissemination of data, including data disaggregated by sex, age and other relevant information, on the extent, nature and consequences of violence against women and on the impact and effectiveness of policies and programmes for combating violence, and, in that context, welcomes the establishment of the Secretary-General's coordinated database on violence against women, and urges Member States and the United Nations system to regularly provide information for inclusion in the database;

"17. *Calls upon* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to support national efforts to promote the empowerment of women and gender equality in order to enhance national efforts to eliminate violence against women, including by strengthening throughout its programme of work its crime prevention and criminal justice efforts in response to violence against women;

"18. *Urges* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and Member States and invites the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network to continue to offer training and capacity-building opportunities, in particular for practitioners working in the area of crime prevention and criminal justice and providers of support services to victims of violence against women, and to make available and disseminate information on successful intervention models, preventive programmes and other practices;

"19. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to intensify its efforts to ensure the widest possible use and dissemination of the updated Model Strategies and Practical Measures, including through the development or revision of relevant tools, such as handbooks, training manuals, programmes and modules, including online capacity-building modules for each section of the updated Model Strategies and Practical Measures, as an efficient and practical way to disseminate the relevant content, and invites Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary contributions for that purpose, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations;

"20. *Invites* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to strengthen coordination in its activities in the area of violence against women with other relevant entities of the United Nations system, particularly the United Nations Development Fund for Women, the Division for the Advancement of Women of the Secretariat, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Population Fund and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, and the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences, as well as other relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, so as to make efficient use of the financial, technical, material and human resources in the application of the updated Model Strategies and Practical Measures;

"21. *Also invites* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to cooperate with the Department of Peacekeeping Operations of the Secretariat in the development of training material based on the updated Model Strategies and Practical Measures for military, police and civilian personnel of peacekeeping and peacebuilding operations;

"22. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its twenty-first session on the implementation of the present resolution.

"Annex

"Updated Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Women in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

"Preamble

"1. The multifaceted nature of violence against women necessitates different strategies to respond to the diverse manifestations of violence and the various settings in which it occurs, both in private and public life, whether committed in the home, the workplace, educational and training institutions, the community or society, in custody or in situations of armed conflict or natural disaster. In the updated Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Women in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, the importance of adopting a systematic, comprehensive, coordinated, multisectoral and sustained approach to fighting violence against women is recognized. The practical measures, strategies and activities described below can be introduced in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice to address violence against women. Except where otherwise specified, the term 'women' encompasses 'girl children'.

"2. Violence against women exists in every country in the world as a pervasive violation of human rights and a major impediment to achieving gender equality, development and peace. Violence against women is rooted in historically unequal power relations between men and women. All forms of violence against women seriously violate and impair or nullify the enjoyment by women of all human rights and fundamental freedoms and have serious immediate and long-term implications for health, including sexual and reproductive health, for example through increased vulnerability to HIV/AIDS, and public safety, and have a negative impact on the psychological, social and economic development of individuals, families, communities and States.

"3. Violence against women is often embedded in and supported by social values, cultural patterns and practices. The criminal justice system and legislators are not immune to such values and thus have not always regarded violence against women with the same seriousness as other types of violence. Therefore, it is important that States strongly condemn all forms of violence against women and refrain from invoking any custom, tradition or religious consideration to avoid their obligation with respect to its elimination and that the criminal justice system recognize violence against women as a gender-related problem and as an expression of power and inequality.

"4. Violence against women is defined in the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women and reiterated in the Platform for Action adopted by the Fourth World Conference on Women to mean any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life. The updated Model Strategies and Practical Measures build on the measures adopted by Governments in the Platform for Action, which was adopted in 1995 and subsequently reaffirmed in 2000 and 2005, the Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Women in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice adopted in 1997, and relevant General Assembly resolutions, including Assembly resolutions 61/143 and 63/155, bearing in mind that some groups of women are especially exposed and vulnerable to violence.

"5. The updated Model Strategies and Practical Measures specifically acknowledge the need for an active policy of mainstreaming a gender perspective in all policies, programmes and practices to ensure gender equality and equal and fair access to justice, as well as establishing the goal of gender balance in all areas of decision-making, including those related to the elimination of violence against women. The updated Model Strategies and Practical Measures should be applied as guidelines in a manner consistent with relevant international instruments, including the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and the Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime, with a view to furthering their fair and effective implementation. The updated Model Strategies and Practical Measures reaffirm the commitment of States to promote gender equality and empower women with a view to meeting goal 3 of the Millennium Development Goals.

"6. The updated Model Strategies and Practical Measures should be endorsed by national legislation and implemented by Member States and other entities in a manner consistent with the right to equality before the law, while also recognizing that gender equality may sometimes require the adoption of different approaches that acknowledge the different ways in which violence affects women as compared to men. Member States should ensure that women have equal protection under the law and equal access to justice in order to facilitate efforts by Governments to prevent and sanction acts of violence against women through comprehensive and coordinated policies and strategies, and to deal with all forms of violence against women within the criminal justice system.

"7. The updated Model Strategies and Practical Measures recognize that crime prevention and criminal justice responses to violence against women must be focused on the needs of victims and empower individual women who are victims of violence. The updated Model Strategies and Practical Measures aim at ensuring that prevention and intervention efforts are made to not only stop and appropriately sanction violence against women, but also restore a sense of dignity and control to the victims of such violence.

"8. The updated Model Strategies and Practical Measures aim at contributing to de jure and de facto equality between women and men. The updated Model Strategies and Practical Measures do not give preferential treatment to women but aim at ensuring that any inequalities or forms of discrimination that women face in accessing justice, particularly in respect of acts of violence, are redressed.

"9. The updated Model Strategies and Practical Measures recognize that sexual violence is an issue of international peace and security, as outlined in Security Council resolutions 1325 (2000) and 1820 (2008) on women and peace and security, particularly the need for parties to armed conflict to adopt prevention and protection measures in order to end sexual violence.

"10. The updated Model Strategies and Practical Measures recognize that some special groups of women are particularly vulnerable to violence, either because of their nationality, ethnicity, religion or language, or because they belong to an indigenous group, are migrants, are stateless, are refugees, live in underdeveloped, rural or remote communities, are homeless, are in institutions or in detention, have disabilities, are elderly, are widowed or live in conflict, post-conflict or disaster situations, and as such they require special attention, intervention and protection in the development of crime prevention and criminal justice responses to violence against women.

"11. The updated Model Strategies and Practical Measures recognize advances in crime prevention and criminal justice responses to violence against women and the importance of investing in the prevention of violence against women.

"12. The updated Model Strategies and Practical Measures recognize that States have the obligation to promote and protect the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all people, including women, and that they must exercise due diligence and take relevant measures to prevent, investigate and punish the perpetrators of violence against women, to eliminate impunity and to provide protection to the victims, and that failure to do so violates and impairs or nullifies the enjoyment of women's human rights and fundamental freedoms.

"I. Guiding principles

"13. Member States are urged:

"(a) To be guided by the overall principle that effective crime prevention and criminal justice responses to violence against women are human rights-based, manage risk and promote victim safety and empowerment while ensuring offender accountability;

"(b) To develop mechanisms to ensure a comprehensive, coordinated, systematic and sustained approach for the implementation of the updated Model Strategies and Practical Measures at the national, regional and international levels;

"(c) To promote the involvement and participation of all relevant sectors of government and civil society and other stakeholders in the implementation process;

"(d) To commit adequate and sustained resources and develop monitoring mechanisms to ensure their effective implementation and oversight;

"(e) To take into account in the implementation of the updated Model Strategies and Practical Measures the varying needs of women subjected to violence.

"II. Criminal law

"14. Member States are urged:

"(a) To review, evaluate and update their national laws, policies, codes, procedures, programmes and practices, especially their criminal laws, on an ongoing basis to ensure and guarantee their value, comprehensiveness and effectiveness in eliminating all forms of violence against women and to remove provisions that allow for or condone violence against women or that increase the vulnerability or revictimization of women who have been subject to violence;

"(b) To review, evaluate and update their criminal and civil laws in order to ensure that all forms of violence against women are criminalized and prohibited and, if not, to adopt measures to do so, including measures aimed at preventing, protecting, empowering and supporting survivors, adequately punishing perpetrators and ensuring available remedies for victims;

"(c) To review, evaluate and update their criminal laws in order to ensure that:

"(i) Persons who are brought before the courts on judicial matters in respect of violent crimes or who are convicted of such crimes can be restricted in their possession and use of firearms and other regulated weapons, within the framework of their national legal systems;

"(ii) Individuals can be prohibited or restrained, within the framework of their national legal systems, from harassing, intimidating or threatening women;

"(iii) The laws on sexual violence adequately protect all persons against sexual acts that are not based on the consent of both parties;

"(iv) The law protects all children against sexual violence, sexual abuse, commercial sexual exploitation and sexual harassment, including crimes committed through the use of new information technologies, including the Internet;

"(v) Harmful traditional practices, including female genital mutilation, in all of their forms, are criminalized as serious offences under the law;

"(vi) Trafficking in persons, especially women and girls, is criminalized;

"(vii) Individuals who are serving in the armed forces or in United Nations peacekeeping operations should be investigated and punished for committing acts of violence against women abroad;

"(d) To continually review, evaluate and update their national laws, policies, practices and procedures taking into account all relevant international legal instruments in order to effectively respond to violence against women, including to ensure that such measures complement and are consistent with the criminal justice system's response to such violence and that civil law decisions reached in marital dissolutions, child custody decisions and other family law proceedings for cases involving domestic violence or child abuse adequately safeguard victims and the best interests of children;

"(e) To review and, where appropriate, revise, amend or abolish any laws, regulations, policies, practices and customs that discriminate against women or have a discriminatory impact on women, and to ensure that provisions of multiple legal systems, where they exist, comply with international human rights obligations, commitments and principles, in particular the principle of non-discrimination.

"III. Criminal procedure

"15. Member States are urged to review, evaluate and update their criminal procedures, as appropriate and taking into account all relevant international legal instruments, in order to ensure that:

"(a) The police and other law enforcement agencies have, with judicial authorization where required by national law, adequate powers to enter premises and conduct arrests in cases of violence against women and to take immediate measures to ensure the safety of victims;

"(b) The primary responsibility for initiating investigations and prosecutions lies with the police and prosecution authorities and does not rest with women subjected to violence, regardless of the level or form of violence;

"(c) Women subjected to violence are enabled to testify in criminal proceedings through adequate measures that: facilitate such testimony by protecting the privacy, identity and dignity of the women; ensure safety during legal proceedings; and avoid 'secondary victimization'. In jurisdictions where the safety of the victim cannot be guaranteed, refusing to testify should not constitute a criminal or other offence;

"(d) Evidentiary rules are non-discriminatory; all relevant evidence can be brought before the court; rules and principles of defence do not discriminate against women; and 'honour' or 'provocation' cannot be invoked by perpetrators of violence against women to escape criminal responsibility;

"(e) The credibility of a complainant in a sexual violence case is understood to be the same as that of a complainant in any other criminal proceeding; the introduction of the complainant's sexual history in both civil and criminal proceedings should be prohibited where it is unrelated to the case; and no adverse inference should be drawn solely from a delay of any length between the alleged commission of a sexual offence and the reporting thereof;

"(f) People who perpetrate acts of violence against women while voluntarily under the influence of alcohol, drugs or other substances are not exempted from criminal responsibility;

"(g) Evidence of prior acts of violence, abuse, stalking and exploitation by the perpetrator is considered during court proceedings, in accordance with the principles of national criminal law;

"(h) Police and courts have the authority to issue and enforce protection and restraining or barring orders in cases of violence against women, including removal of the perpetrator from the domicile, prohibiting further contact with the victim and other affected parties, inside and outside the domicile, to issue and enforce child support and custody orders and to impose penalties for breaches of those orders. If such powers cannot be granted to the police, measures must be taken to ensure timely access to court decisions in order to ensure swift action by the court. Such protective measures should not be dependent on initiating a criminal case;

"(i) Comprehensive services and protection measures are taken when necessary to ensure the safety, privacy and dignity of victims and their families at all stages of the criminal justice process, without prejudice to the victim's ability or willingness to participate in an investigation or prosecution, and to protect them from intimidation and retaliation, including by establishing comprehensive witness and victim protection programmes;

"(j) Safety risks, including the vulnerability of victims, are taken into account in decisions concerning non-custodial or quasi-custodial sentences, the granting of bail, conditional release, parole or probation, especially when dealing with repeat and dangerous offenders;

"(k) Claims of self-defence by women who have been victims of violence, particularly in cases of battered woman syndrome, are taken into account in investigations, prosecutions and sentences against them;

"(l) All procedures and complaint mechanisms are accessible to women who are victims of violence without fear of reprisal or discrimination.

"IV. Police, prosecutors and other criminal justice officials

"16. Member States are urged, within the framework of their national legal systems, as appropriate and taking into account all relevant international legal instruments:

"(a) To ensure that the applicable provisions of laws, policies, procedures, programmes and practices related to violence against women are consistently and effectively implemented by the criminal justice system and supported by relevant regulations as appropriate;

"(b) To develop mechanisms to ensure a comprehensive, multidisciplinary, coordinated, systematic and sustained response to violence against women in order to increase the likelihood of successful apprehension, prosecution and conviction of the offender, contribute to the well-being and safety of the victim and prevent secondary victimization;

"(c) To promote the use of specialized expertise in the police, among prosecution authorities and in other criminal justice agencies, including through the establishment, where possible, of specialized units or personnel and specialized courts or dedicated court time, and to ensure that all police officers, prosecutors and other criminal justice officials receive regular and institutionalized training to sensitize them to gender and child-related issues and to build their capacity with regard to violence against women;

"(d) To promote the development and implementation of appropriate policies among different criminal justice agencies to ensure coordinated, consistent and effective responses to violence perpetrated against women by personnel within such agencies and to ensure that attitudes of criminal justice officials that foster, justify or tolerate violence against women are held up to public scrutiny and sanction;

"(e) To develop and implement policies and appropriate responses regarding the investigation and collection of evidence that take into account the unique needs and perspectives of victims of violence, respect their dignity and integrity and minimize intrusion into their lives while abiding by standards for the collection of evidence;

"(f) To ensure that criminal justice officials and victims' advocates conduct risk assessments that indicate the level or extent of harm victims may be subjected to based on the vulnerability of victims, the threats to which they are exposed, the presence of weapons and other determining factors;

"(g) To ensure that laws, policies, procedures and practices pertaining to decisions on the arrest, detention and terms of any form of release of the perpetrator take into account the need for the safety of the victim and others related through family, socially or otherwise and that such procedures also prevent further acts of violence;

"(h) To establish a registration system for judicial protection, restraining or barring orders, where such orders are permitted by national law, so that police or criminal justice officials can quickly determine whether such an order is in force;

"(i) To empower and equip police, prosecutors and other criminal justice officials to respond promptly to incidents of violence against women, including by drawing on a rapid court order where appropriate and by taking measures to ensure the fast and efficient management of cases;

"(j) To ensure that the exercise of powers by police, prosecutors and other criminal justice officials is undertaken according to the rule of law and codes of conduct and that such officials are held accountable for any infringement thereof through appropriate oversight and accountability mechanisms;

"(k) To ensure gender-equitable representation in the police force and other agencies of the justice system, particularly at the decision-making and managerial levels;

"(l) To provide victims of violence, where possible, with the right to speak to a female officer, whether it be the police or any other criminal justice official;

"(m) To develop new or improve existing model procedures and resource material, and then disseminate such procedures and material, to help criminal justice officials to identify, prevent and deal with violence against women, including by assisting and supporting women subjected to violence in a manner that is sensitive and responsive to their needs;

"(n) To provide adequate psychological support to police, prosecutors and other criminal justice officials to prevent their vicarious victimization.

"V. Sentencing and corrections

"17. Recognizing the serious nature of violence against women and the need for crime prevention and criminal justice responses that are commensurate with that severity, Member States are urged, as appropriate:

"(a) To review, evaluate and update sentencing policies and procedures in order to ensure that they:

"(i) Hold offenders accountable for their acts related to violence against women;

"(ii) Denounce and deter violence against women;

"(iii) Stop violent behaviour;

"(iv) Promote victim and community safety, including by separating the offender from the victim and, if necessary, from society;

"(v) Take into account the impact on victims and their family members of sentences imposed on perpetrators;

"(vi) Provide sanctions that ensure that the perpetrators of violence against women are sentenced in a manner commensurate with the severity of the offence;

"(vii) Provide reparations for harm caused as a result of the violence;

"(viii) Promote the rehabilitation of the perpetrator, including by promoting a sense of responsibility in offenders and, where appropriate, reintegrating perpetrators into the community;

"(b) To ensure that their national laws take into account specific circumstances as aggravating factors for sentencing purposes, including, for example, repeated violent acts, abuse of a position of trust or authority, perpetration of violence against a spouse or a person in a close relationship with the perpetrator and perpetration of violence against a person under 18 years of age;

"(c) To ensure the right of a victim of violence to be notified of the offender's release from detention or imprisonment;

"(d) To take into account, in the sentencing process, the severity of the physical and psychological harm and the impact of victimization, including through victim impact statements;

"(e) To make available to the courts, through legislation, a full range of sentencing dispositions to protect the victim, other affected persons and society from further violence, and to rehabilitate the perpetrator, as appropriate;

"(f) To develop and evaluate treatment and reintegration/rehabilitation programmes for perpetrators of different types of violence against women that prioritize the safety of the victims;

"(g) To ensure that judicial and correctional authorities, as appropriate, monitor perpetrators' compliance with any treatment ordered;

"(h) To ensure that there are appropriate measures in place to eliminate violence against women who are detained for any reason;

"(i) To provide adequate protection to victims and witnesses of acts of violence before, during and after criminal proceedings.

"VI. Victim support and assistance

"18. Member States are urged, as appropriate and taking into account all relevant international legal instruments, in particular the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power:

"(a) To make available to women who have been subjected to violence relevant information on rights, remedies and victim support services and on how to obtain them, in addition to information about their role and opportunities for participating in criminal proceedings and the scheduling, progress and ultimate disposition of the proceedings, as well as any orders against the offender;

"(b) To encourage and assist women subjected to violence in lodging and following through on formal complaints by providing protection to the victims and by advising them that the responsibility for pursuing charges and prosecuting offenders rests with the police and the prosecution service;

"(c) To take appropriate measures to prevent hardship during the detection, investigation and prosecution process in order to ensure that victims are treated with dignity and respect, whether they participate in the criminal proceedings or not;

"(d) To ensure that women subjected to violence have access to prompt and fair redress for the harm that they have suffered as a result of violence, including the right to seek restitution from the offender or compensation from the State;

"(e) To provide court mechanisms and procedures that are accessible and sensitive to the needs of women subjected to violence and that ensure the fair and timely processing of cases;

"(f) To provide efficient and easily accessible procedures for issuing restraining or barring orders to protect women and other victims of violence and for ensuring that victims are not held accountable for breaches of such orders;

"(g) To recognize that children who have witnessed violence against their parent or someone else who is in a close relationship with them are victims of violence and need protection, care and support;

"(h) To ensure that women subjected to violence have full access to the civil and criminal justice systems, including access to free legal aid, where appropriate, court support and interpretation services;

"(i) To ensure that women subjected to violence have access to qualified personnel who can provide victim advocacy and support services throughout the entire criminal justice process, as well as access to any other independent support persons;

"(j) To ensure that all services and legal remedies available to victims of violence against women are also available to immigrant women, trafficked women, refugee women, stateless women and all other women in need of such assistance and that specialized services for such women are established, where appropriate;

"(k) To refrain from penalizing victims who have been trafficked for having entered the country illegally or for having been involved in unlawful activities that they were forced or compelled to carry out.

"VII. Health and social services

"19. Member States, in cooperation with the private sector, relevant non-governmental organizations and professional associations, are urged, as appropriate:

"(a) To establish, fund and coordinate a sustainable network of accessible facilities and services for emergency and temporary residential accommodation, health services, including counselling and psychological care, legal assistance and other basic needs for women and their children who are victims of violence or who are at risk of becoming victims of violence;

"(b) To establish, fund and coordinate services such as toll-free information lines, professional multidisciplinary counselling and crisis intervention services and support groups in order to benefit women who are victims of violence and their children;

"(c) To establish better linkages between health and social services, both public and private, particularly in emergency situations, and criminal justice agencies for the purposes of reporting, recording and responding appropriately to acts of violence against women, while protecting the privacy of women subjected to violence;

"(d) To design and sponsor sustainable programmes to prevent and treat alcohol and other substance abuse, given the frequent presence of substance abuse in incidents of violence against women;

"(e) To ensure that violent acts and sexual crimes against children are reported to the police and other law enforcement agencies when suspected by the health and social services;

"(f) To promote collaboration and coordination among relevant agencies and services, including through the establishment, where possible, of specialized units specially trained to deal with the complexities and victim sensitivities involved in cases of violence against women and where victims can receive comprehensive assistance, protection and intervention services, including health and social services, legal advice and police assistance;

"(g) To ensure that adequate medical, legal and social services sensitive to the needs of victims are in place to enhance the criminal justice management of cases involving violence against women and to encourage the development of specialized health services, including comprehensive, free and confidential forensic examinations by trained health providers and appropriate treatment, including HIV specific treatment.

"VIII. Training

"20. Member States, in cooperation with relevant non-governmental organizations and professional associations, are urged, as appropriate:

"(a) To provide for or to encourage mandatory cross-cultural, gender and child-sensitivity training modules for police, criminal justice officials and professionals involved in the criminal justice system on the unacceptability of all forms of violence against women and on their harmful impact and consequences on all those who experience such violence;

"(b) To make sure that police, criminal justice officials and other professionals involved in the criminal justice system receive adequate training and continued education on all relevant national laws, policies and programmes, as well as international legal instruments;

"(c) To ensure that police, criminal justice officials and other relevant authorities are adequately well trained to be able to identify and respond appropriately to the specific needs of women victims of violence, including victims of trafficking in persons; to receive and treat all victims respectfully with a view to avoiding secondary victimization; to handle complaints confidentially; to conduct safety assessments and risk management; and to use and enforce protection orders;

"(d) To encourage relevant professional associations to develop enforceable standards of practice and behaviour and codes of conduct that promote justice and gender equality.

"IX. Research and evaluation

"21. Member States, the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network, relevant entities of the United Nations system, other relevant international organizations, research institutes, non-governmental organizations and professional associations are urged, as appropriate:

"(a) To set up and strengthen mechanisms for systematic and coordinated data collection on violence against women;

"(b) To develop both modules and dedicated population-based surveys, including crime surveys, for assessing the nature and extent of violence against women;

"(c) To collect, analyse and publish data and information, including data and information disaggregated by gender, for use in carrying out needs assessments, taking decisions and developing policy in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, in particular concerning:

"(i) The different forms of violence against women; the causes, risk factors and levels of severity of such violence; and the consequences and impacts of such violence, including on different population subgroups;

"(ii) The extent to which economic deprivation and exploitation are linked to violence against women;

"(iii) The patterns, trends and indicators of violence against women, women's feelings of insecurity in the public and private spheres and factors that can reduce such feelings of insecurity;

"(iv) The relationship between the victim and the offender;

"(v) The effect of various types of intervention on the individual offender and on the reduction and elimination of violence against women as a whole;

"(vi) The use of weapons and of drugs, alcohol and other substances in cases of violence against women;

"(vii) The relationship between victimization or exposure to violence and subsequent violent activity;

"(viii) The relationship between the violence experienced by women and women's vulnerability to other types of abuse;

"(ix) The consequences of violence on those who witness it, particularly within the family;

"(d) To monitor, and publish annual reports on, the number of cases of violence against women reported to the police as well as other criminal justice agencies, including arrest and clearance rates, prosecution and case disposition of the offenders and the prevalence of violence against women; in doing so, use should be made of data derived from population-based surveys. Such reports should disaggregate data by type of violence and include, for example, information on the sex of the perpetrator and his or her relationship to the victim;

"(e) To evaluate the efficiency and effectiveness of the criminal justice system in meeting the needs of women subjected to violence, including with regard to the way in which the criminal justice system treats victims and witnesses of acts of violence, the use it makes of different intervention models and the degree to which it cooperates with providers of services to victims and witnesses, as well as to evaluate and assess the impact of current legislation, rules and procedures relating to violence against women;

"(f) To evaluate the efficiency and effectiveness of offender treatment, rehabilitation and reintegration programmes, in consultation with relevant stakeholders, including victims and victim service providers;

"(g) To be guided by existing ongoing efforts at the international level to develop a set of indicators to measure violence against women and to ensure a multisectoral, coordinated approach to the development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of data collection initiatives;

"(h) To ensure that data on violence against women are collected in a way that respects the confidentiality and human rights of women and in a way that does not jeopardize the safety of women;

"(i) To encourage and provide sufficient financial support for research to be carried out on violence against women.

"X. Crime prevention measures

"22. Member States and the private sector, relevant non-governmental organizations and professional associations are urged, as appropriate:

"(a) To develop and implement relevant and effective public awareness and public education initiatives, as well as school programmes and curricula, that prevent violence against women by promoting respect for human rights, equality, cooperation, mutual respect and shared responsibilities between women and men;

"(b) To develop codes of conduct for personnel in public and private entities that prohibit violence against women, including sexual harassment, and include safe complaint and referral procedures;

"(c) To develop multidisciplinary and gender-sensitive approaches within public and private entities that seek to prevent violence against women, especially through partnerships between law enforcement officials and services specialized in the protection of women victims of violence;

"(d) To develop programmes to assess perceptions of public safety and to develop safety planning, environmental design and management of public space in order to reduce the risk of violence against women;

"(e) To set up outreach programmes and provide relevant information to women about gender roles, women's human rights and the social, health, legal and economic aspects of violence against women in order to empower women to protect themselves and their children against all forms of violence;

"(f) To set up outreach programmes for offenders or persons identified as potential offenders in order to promote non-violent behaviour and attitudes and respect for equality and the rights of women;

"(g) To develop and disseminate, in a manner appropriate to the audience concerned, including in educational institutions at all levels, information and awareness-raising materials on the different forms of violence that are perpetrated against women and the availability of relevant programmes that include information on the relevant provisions of criminal law, the functions of the criminal justice system, the victim support mechanisms that are available and the existing programmes concerning non-violent behaviour and the peaceful resolution of conflicts;

"(h) To support all initiatives, including those of non-governmental organizations and other relevant organizations seeking women's equality, to raise public awareness of the issue of violence against women and to contribute to the elimination of such violence;

"(i) To facilitate the work at lower levels of government, including among city and local community authorities, to promote an integrated approach that makes use of the range of local services locally by institutions and civil society in developing preventive strategies and programmes.

"23. Member States and the media, media associations, media self-regulatory bodies, schools and other relevant partners, while respecting the freedom of the media, are urged, as appropriate, to develop public awareness campaigns and appropriate measures and mechanisms, such as codes of ethics and self-regulatory measures on media violence, aimed at enhancing respect for the rights and dignity of women while discouraging both discrimination and gender stereotyping.

"24. Member States and the private sector, relevant non-governmental organizations and professional associations are urged to develop and improve, where appropriate, crime prevention and criminal justice responses to the production, possession and dissemination of games, images and all other materials that depict or glorify acts of violence against women and children, and their impact on the general public's attitude towards women and children, as well as the mental and emotional development of children, particularly through new information technologies, including the Internet.

"XI. International cooperation

"25. Member States, in cooperation with United Nations bodies and institutes and other relevant organizations, are urged, as appropriate:

"(a) To continue exchanging information concerning successful intervention models and preventive programmes in eliminating all forms of violence against women and to update the resource manual and the compendium on the Model Strategies and Practical Measures, as well as provide information for inclusion in the Secretary-General's database on violence against women;

"(b) To cooperate and collaborate at the bilateral, regional and international levels with relevant entities to prevent violence against women; to provide safety, assistance and protection for the victims and witnesses of violence and their family members, as appropriate; and to promote measures to effectively bring perpetrators to justice, through strengthened mechanisms of international cooperation and mutual legal assistance;

"(c) To develop provisions providing for the safe and, to the extent possible, voluntary repatriation and reintegration of women victims of violence who have been trafficked or kidnapped across borders;

"(d) To contribute and provide support to the United Nations system in its efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women;

"(e) To take appropriate preventive action and to ensure full accountability in cases of sexual exploitation and abuse involving troops and police in United Nations peacekeeping operations.

"26. Member States are also urged:

"(a) To condemn all acts of violence against women in situations of armed conflict, to recognize them as violations of international human rights, humanitarian law and international criminal law, to call for a particularly effective response to such violations, in particular when they involve murder, systematic rape, sexual slavery and forced pregnancy, and to implement Security Council resolutions 1325 (2000) and 1820 (2008) on women and peace and security;

"(b) To work actively towards universal ratification of or accession to all relevant treaties and to promote their full implementation, including the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and its Optional Protocol, the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and its Optional Protocol on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and

Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime;

"(c) To formulate any reservations to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women in a manner that is as precise and as narrow as possible and to ensure that any such reservations are not incompatible with the object and purpose of that convention;

"(d) To work actively towards the ratification of or accession to existing regional instruments and agreements aimed at combating violence against women, and to promote their implementation;

"(e) To include in periodic reports to the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women information on efforts made to implement the Updated Model Strategies and Practical Measures;

"(f) To cooperate with the International Criminal Court, ad hoc international criminal tribunals and other international criminal tribunals in the investigation and prosecution of the perpetrators of genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes, particularly of those crimes involving gender-based violence, and to enable women who have been subjected to violence to give testimony and participate in all stages of the proceedings while protecting the safety, interests, identity and privacy of those women;

"(g) To cooperate with and assist the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences and the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially in women and children, in performing their mandated tasks and duties by supplying all information requested and responding to the Special Rapporteurs' visits and communications.

"XII. Follow-up activities

"27. Member States, United Nations bodies, the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network, other relevant international and regional organizations, research institutes, non-governmental organizations and professional organizations, including organizations seeking women's equality, are urged, as appropriate:

"(a) To encourage the translation of the updated Model Strategies and Practical Measures into local languages and to ensure their wide dissemination and use in training and education programmes;

"(b) To draw, as appropriate, on the updated Model Strategies and Practical Measures in the development of legislation, procedures, policies and practices in responding to violence against women;

"(c) To assist States, upon request, in developing strategies and programmes to prevent violence against women and in reviewing and evaluating their criminal justice systems, including their criminal legislation, on the basis of the updated Model Strategies and Practical Measures;

"(d) To support the technical cooperation activities of the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network aimed at eliminating all forms of violence against women;

"(e) To develop coordinated national, regional and subregional plans and programmes to implement the updated Model Strategies and Practical Measures;

"(f) To design standard training programmes and manuals for police and criminal justice officials based on the updated Model Strategies and Practical Measures;

"(g) To periodically monitor and review progress made at the national and international levels in terms of plans, programmes and initiatives to eliminate all forms of violence against women;

"(h) To periodically review and update, if necessary, the updated Model Strategies and Practical Measures."

United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules)

6. By its resolution 2010/16, the Economic and Social Council recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of the following resolution:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice primarily related to the treatment of prisoners, in particular the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, the procedures for the effective implementation of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, the Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment and the Basic Principles for the Treatment of Prisoners,

"*Recalling also* the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice primarily related to alternatives to imprisonment, in particular the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Non-custodial Measures (the Tokyo Rules) and the basic principles on the use of restorative justice programmes in criminal matters,

"*Recalling further* its resolution 58/183 of 22 December 2003, in which it invited Governments, relevant international and regional bodies, national human rights institutions and non-governmental organizations to devote increased attention to the issue of women in prison, including the children of women in prison, with a view to identifying the key problems and the ways in which they can be addressed,

"*Considering* the alternatives to imprisonment as provided for in the Tokyo Rules and taking into consideration the gender specificities of, and the consequent need to give priority to applying non-custodial measures to, women who have come into contact with the criminal justice system,

"*Mindful* of its resolution 61/143 of 19 December 2006, in which it urged States to, inter alia, take positive measures to address structural causes of violence against women and to strengthen prevention efforts that addressed discriminatory practices and social norms, including with regard to women who need special attention in the development of policies to address violence, such as women in institutions or in detention, "*Mindful also* of its resolution 63/241 of 24 December 2008, in which it called upon all States to give attention to the impact of parental detention and imprisonment on children and, in particular, to identify and promote good practices in relation to the needs and physical, emotional, social and psychological development of babies and children affected by parental detention and imprisonment,

"*Taking into consideration* the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century, in which Member States committed themselves, inter alia, to the development of action-oriented policy recommendations based on the special needs of women as prisoners and offenders, and the plans of action for the implementation of the Declaration,

"*Calling attention* to the Bangkok Declaration on Synergies and Responses: Strategic Alliances in Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, as it relates specifically to women in detention and in custodial and non-custodial settings,

"*Recalling* that, in the Bangkok Declaration, Member States recommended to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice that it give consideration to reviewing the adequacy of standards and norms in relation to prison management and prisoners,

"*Having taken note* of the initiative of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to designate the week from 6 to 12 October 2008 as Dignity and Justice for Detainees Week, which placed particular emphasis on the human rights of women and girls,

"*Considering* that women prisoners are one of the vulnerable groups that have specific needs and requirements,

"*Aware* of the fact that many existing prison facilities worldwide were designed primarily for male prisoners, whereas the number of female prisoners has significantly increased over the years,

"*Recognizing* that a number of female offenders do not pose a risk to society and, as with all offenders, their imprisonment may render their social reintegration more difficult,

"*Welcoming* the development by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime of the *Handbook for Prison Managers and Policymakers on Women and Imprisonment*,

"*Welcoming also* the invitation contained in Human Rights Council resolution 10/2 of 25 March 2009 to governments, relevant international and regional bodies, national human rights institutions and non-governmental organizations to devote greater attention to the issue of women and girls in prison, including issues relating to the children of women in prison, with a view to identifying and addressing the gender-specific aspects and challenges related to this problem,

"*Welcoming further* the collaboration between the World Health Organization Regional Office for Europe and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and taking note of the Kyiv Declaration on Women's Health in Prisons, "*Taking note* of the Guidelines for the Alternative Care of Children,

"*Recalling* Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice resolution 18/1 of 24 April 2009, in which the Commission requested the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to convene in 2009 an open-ended intergovernmental expert group meeting to develop, consistent with the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners and the Tokyo Rules, supplementary rules specific to the treatment of women in detention and in custodial and non-custodial settings; welcomed the offer by the Government of Thailand to act as host to the expert group meeting; and requested the expert group meeting to submit the outcome of its work to the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, subsequently held in Salvador, Brazil, from 12 to 19 April 2010,

"*Recalling also* that the four regional preparatory meetings for the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice welcomed the development of a set of supplementary rules specific to the treatment of women in detention and in custodial and non-custodial settings,

"*Recalling further* the Salvador Declaration on Comprehensive Strategies for Global Challenges: Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Systems and Their Development in a Changing World, in which Member States recommended that the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice consider the draft United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders as a matter of priority for appropriate action,

"1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the work of the expert group to develop supplementary rules specific to the treatment of women in detention and in custodial and non-custodial settings at its meeting held in Bangkok from 23 to 26 November 2009 and of the outcome of that meeting;

"2. *Expresses its gratitude* to the Government of Thailand for having acted as host to the meeting of the expert group and for the financial support provided for the organization of the meeting;

"3. *Adopts* the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders, annexed to the present resolution, and approves the recommendation of the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice that the Rules should be known as 'the Bangkok Rules';

"4. *Recognizes* that, in view of the great variety of legal, social, economic and geographical conditions in the world, not all of the rules can be applied equally in all places and at all times; and that they should, however, serve to stimulate a constant endeavour to overcome practical difficulties in their application, in the knowledge that they represent, as a whole, global aspirations amenable to the common goal of improving outcomes for women prisoners, their children and their communities;

"5. *Encourages* Member States to adopt legislation to establish alternatives to imprisonment and to give priority to the financing of such systems, as well as to the development of the mechanisms needed for their implementation;

"6. *Encourages* Member States having developed legislation, procedures, policies or practices for women in prison or on alternatives to imprisonment for women offenders to make information available to other States and relevant international, regional and intergovernmental organizations, as well as non-governmental organizations, and to assist them in developing and implementing training or other activities in relation to such legislation, procedures, policies or practices;

"7. *Invites* Member States to take into consideration the specific needs and realities of women as prisoners when developing relevant legislation, procedures, policies and action plans and to draw, as appropriate, on the Bangkok Rules;

"8. *Also invites* Member States to collect, maintain, analyse and publish, as appropriate, specific data on women in prison and women offenders;

"9. *Emphasizes* that, when sentencing or deciding on pretrial measures for a pregnant woman or a child's sole or primary caretaker, non-custodial measures should be preferred where possible and appropriate, with custodial sentences being considered when the offence is serious or violent;

"10. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to provide technical assistance and advisory services to Member States, upon request, in order to develop or strengthen, as appropriate, legislation, procedures, policies and practices for women in prison and on alternatives to imprisonment for women offenders;

"11. *Also requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to take steps, as appropriate, to ensure broad dissemination of the Bangkok Rules, as a supplement to the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners and the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Non-custodial Measures (the Tokyo Rules), and the intensification of information activities in this area;

"12. *Further requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to increase its cooperation with other relevant United Nations entities, intergovernmental and regional organizations and non-governmental organizations in the provision of relevant assistance to countries and to identify needs and capacities of countries in order to increase country-to-country and South-South cooperation;

"13. *Invites* specialized agencies of the United Nations system and relevant regional and international intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to engage in the implementation of the Bangkok Rules;

"14. *Invites* Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary contributions for such purposes, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations.

"Annex

"United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules)

"Preliminary observations

"1. The Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners apply to all prisoners without discrimination; therefore, the specific needs and realities of all prisoners, including of women prisoners, should be taken into account in their application. The Rules, adopted more than 50 years ago, did not, however, draw sufficient attention to women's particular needs. With the increase in the number of women prisoners worldwide, the need to bring more clarity to considerations that should apply to the treatment of women prisoners has acquired importance and urgency.

"2. Recognizing the need to provide global standards with regard to the distinct considerations that should apply to women prisoners and offenders and taking into account a number of relevant resolutions adopted by different United Nations bodies, in which Member States were called on to respond appropriately to the needs of women offenders and prisoners, the present rules have been developed to complement and supplement, as appropriate, the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners and the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Non-custodial Measures (the Tokyo Rules) in connection with the treatment of women prisoners and alternatives to imprisonment for women offenders.

"3. The present rules do not in any way replace the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners or the Tokyo Rules and, therefore, all relevant provisions contained in those two sets of rules continue to apply to all prisoners and offenders without discrimination. While some of the present rules bring further clarity to existing provisions in the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners and in the Tokyo Rules in their application to women prisoners and offenders, others cover new areas.

"4. These rules are inspired by principles contained in various United Nations conventions and declarations and are therefore consistent with the provisions of existing international law. They are addressed to prison authorities and criminal justice agencies (including policymakers, legislators, the prosecution service, the judiciary and the probation service) involved in the administration of non-custodial sanctions and community-based measures.

"5. The specific requirements for addressing the situation of women offenders have been emphasized at the United Nations in various contexts. For example, in 1980, the Sixth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders adopted a resolution on the specific needs of women prisoners, in which it recommended that, in the implementation of the resolutions adopted by the Sixth Congress directly or indirectly relevant to the treatment of offenders, recognition should be given to the specific problems of women prisoners and the need to provide the means for their solution; that, in countries where it was not yet done, programmes and services used as alternatives to imprisonment should be made available to women offenders on an equal basis with male offenders; and that the United Nations, the governmental and non-governmental organizations in consultative status with it and all other international organizations should make continuing efforts to ensure that the woman offender was treated fairly and equally during arrest, trial, sentence and imprisonment, particular attention being paid to the special problems which women offenders encounter, such as pregnancy and childcare.

"6. The Seventh Congress, the Eighth Congress and the Ninth Congress also made specific recommendations concerning women prisoners.

"7. In the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century, adopted also by the Tenth Congress, Member States committed themselves to taking into account and addressing, within the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, as well as within national crime prevention and criminal justice strategies, any disparate impact of programmes and policies on women and men (para. 11); and to the development of action-oriented policy recommendations based on the special needs of women as prisoners and offenders (para. 12). The plans of action for the implementation of the Vienna Declaration contain a separate section (sect. XIII) devoted to specific recommended measures to follow up on the commitments undertaken in paragraphs 11 and 12 of the Declaration, including that of States reviewing, evaluating and, if necessary, modifying their legislation, policies, procedures and practices relating to criminal matters, in a manner consistent with their legal systems, in order to ensure that women are treated fairly by the criminal justice system.

"8. The General Assembly, in its resolution 58/183 of 22 December 2003, entitled 'Human rights in the administration of justice', called for increased attention to be devoted to the issue of women in prison, including the children of women in prison, with a view to identifying the key problems and ways in which they could be addressed.

"9. In its resolution 61/143 of 19 December 2006, entitled 'Intensification of efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women', the General Assembly stressed that 'violence against women' meant any act of gender-based violence resulting in, or likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life, and urged States to review and, where appropriate, revise, amend or abolish all laws, regulations, policies, practices and customs discriminating against women or having a discriminatory impact on women, and ensure that provisions of multiple legal systems, where they existed, complied with international human rights obligations, commitments and principles, including the principle of non-discrimination; to take positive measures to address structural causes of violence against women and to strengthen prevention efforts addressing discriminatory practices and social norms, including with regard to women in need of special attention, such as women in institutions or in detention; and to provide training and capacity-building on gender equality and women's rights for law enforcement personnel and the judiciary. The resolution is an acknowledgement of the fact that violence against women has specific implications for women's contact with the criminal justice system, as well as their right to be free of victimization while imprisoned. Physical and psychological safety is critical to ensuring human rights and improving outcomes for women offenders, of which the present rules take account.

"10. Finally, in the Bangkok Declaration on Synergies and Responses: Strategic Alliances in Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, adopted by the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on 25 April 2005, Member States declared that they were committed to the development and maintenance of fair and efficient criminal justice institutions, including the humane treatment of all those in pretrial and correctional facilities, in accordance with applicable international standards (para. 8); and they recommended that the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice should give consideration to reviewing the adequacy of standards and norms in relation to prison management and prisoners (para. 30).

"11. As with the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, in view of the great variety of legal, social, economic and geographical conditions worldwide, it is evident that not all of the following rules can be equally applied in all places and at all times. They should, however, serve to stimulate a constant endeavour to overcome practical difficulties in how they are applied, in the knowledge that they represent, as a whole, the global aspirations considered by the United Nations as leading to the common goal of improving outcomes for women prisoners, their children and their communities.

"12. Some of these rules address issues applicable to both men and women prisoners, including those relating to parental responsibilities, some medical services, searching procedures and the like, although the rules are mainly concerned with the needs of women and their children. However, as the focus includes the children of imprisoned mothers, there is a need to recognize the central role of both parents in the lives of children. Accordingly, some of these rules would apply equally to male prisoners and offenders who are fathers.

"Introduction

"13. The following rules do not in any way replace the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners and the Tokyo Rules. Therefore, all provisions contained in those two sets of rules continue to apply to all prisoners and offenders without discrimination.

"14. Section I of the present rules, covering the general management of institutions, is applicable to all categories of women deprived of their liberty, including criminal or civil, untried or convicted women prisoners, as well as women subject to 'security measures' or corrective measures ordered by a judge.

"15. Section II contains rules applicable only to the special categories dealt with in each subsection. Nevertheless, the rules under subsection A, applicable to prisoners under sentence, shall be equally applicable to the category of prisoners dealt with in subsection B, provided they do not conflict with the rules governing that category of women and are for their benefit.

"16. Subsections A and B both provide additional rules for the treatment of juvenile female prisoners. It is important to note, however, that separate strategies and policies in accordance with international standards, in particular the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (Beijing Rules), the United Nations Guidelines for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency (the Riyadh Guidelines), the United Nations Rules for the Protection of Juveniles Deprived of their Liberty and the Guidelines for Action on Children in the Criminal Justice System, need to be designed for the treatment and rehabilitation of this category of prisoners, while institutionalization shall be avoided to the maximum possible extent.

"17. Section III contains rules covering the application of non-custodial sanctions and measures for women and juvenile female offenders, including on arrest and at the pretrial, sentencing and post-sentencing stages of the criminal justice process.

"18. Section IV contains rules on research, planning, evaluation, public awareness-raising and sharing of information, and is applicable to all categories of female offenders covered in these rules.

"I. Rules of general application

"1. Basic principle

[*Supplements rule 6 of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners*]

Rule 1

In order for the principle of non-discrimination, embodied in rule 6 of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners to be put into practice, account shall be taken of the distinctive needs of women prisoners in the application of the Rules. Providing for such needs in order to accomplish substantial gender equality shall not be regarded as discriminatory.

"2. Admission

Rule 2

1. Adequate attention shall be paid to the admission procedures for women and children, due to their particular vulnerability at this time. Newly arrived women prisoners shall be provided with facilities to contact their relatives; access to legal advice; information about prison rules and regulations, the prison regime and where to seek help when in need in a language that they understand; and, in the case of foreign nationals, access to consular representatives as well.

2. Prior to or on admission, women with caretaking responsibilities for children shall be permitted to make arrangements for those children, including the possibility of a reasonable suspension of detention, taking into account the best interests of the children.

“3. Register

[*Supplements rule 7 of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners*]

Rule 3

1. The number and personal details of the children of a woman being admitted to prison shall be recorded at the time of admission. The records shall include, without prejudicing the rights of the mother, at least the names of the children, their ages and, if not accompanying the mother, their location and custody or guardianship status.

2. All information relating to the children's identity shall be kept confidential, and the use of such information shall always comply with the requirement to take into account the best interests of the children.

“4. Allocation

Rule 4

Women prisoners shall be allocated, to the extent possible, to prisons close to their home or place of social rehabilitation, taking account of their caretaking responsibilities, as well as the individual woman's preference and the availability of appropriate programmes and services.

“5. Personal hygiene

[*Supplements rules 15 and 16 of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners*]

Rule 5

The accommodation of women prisoners shall have facilities and materials required to meet women's specific hygiene needs, including sanitary towels provided free of charge and a regular supply of water to be made available for the personal care of children and women, in particular women involved in cooking and those who are pregnant, breastfeeding or menstruating.

“6. Health-care services

[*Supplements rules 22-26 of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners*]

“(a) Medical screening on entry

[*Supplements rule 24 of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners*]

Rule 6

The health screening of women prisoners shall include comprehensive screening to determine primary health-care needs, and also shall determine:

(a) The presence of sexually transmitted diseases or blood-borne diseases; and, depending on risk factors, women prisoners may also be offered testing for HIV, with pre- and post-test counselling;

(b) Mental health-care needs, including post-traumatic stress disorder and risk of suicide and self-harm;

(c) The reproductive health history of the woman prisoner, including current or recent pregnancies, childbirth and any related reproductive health issues;

(d) The existence of drug dependency;

(e) Sexual abuse and other forms of violence that may have been suffered prior to admission.

Rule 7

1. If the existence of sexual abuse or other forms of violence before or during detention is diagnosed, the woman prisoner shall be informed of her right to seek recourse from judicial authorities. The woman prisoner should be fully informed of the procedures and steps involved. If the woman prisoner agrees to take legal action, appropriate staff shall be informed and immediately refer the case to the competent authority for investigation. Prison authorities shall help such women to access legal assistance.

2. Whether or not the woman chooses to take legal action, prison authorities shall endeavour to ensure that she has immediate access to specialized psychological support or counselling.

3. Specific measures shall be developed to avoid any form of retaliation against those making such reports or taking legal action.

Rule 8

The right of women prisoners to medical confidentiality, including specifically the right not to share information and not to undergo screening in relation to their reproductive health history, shall be respected at all times.

Rule 9

If the woman prisoner is accompanied by a child, that child shall also undergo health screening, preferably by a child health specialist, to determine any treatment and medical needs. Suitable health care, at least equivalent to that in the community, shall be provided.

"(b) Gender-specific health care

Rule 10

1. Gender-specific health-care services at least equivalent to those available in the community shall be provided to women prisoners.

2. If a woman prisoner requests that she be examined or treated by a woman physician or nurse, a woman physician or nurse shall be made available, to the extent possible, except for situations requiring urgent medical intervention. If a male medical practitioner undertakes the examination

contrary to the wishes of the woman prisoner, a woman staff member shall be present during the examination.

Rule 11

1. Only medical staff shall be present during medical examinations unless the doctor is of the view that exceptional circumstances exist or the doctor requests a member of the prison staff to be present for security reasons or the woman prisoner specifically requests the presence of a member of staff as indicated in rule 10, paragraph 2 above.

2. If it is necessary for non-medical prison staff to be present during medical examinations, such staff should be women and examinations shall be carried out in a manner that safeguards privacy, dignity and confidentiality.

"(c) Mental health and care

Rule 12

Individualized, gender-sensitive, trauma-informed and comprehensive mental health care and rehabilitation programmes shall be made available for women prisoners with mental health-care needs in prison or in non-custodial settings.

Rule 13

Prison staff shall be made aware of times when women may feel particular distress, so as to be sensitive to their situation and ensure that the women are provided appropriate support.

"(d) HIV prevention, treatment, care and support

Rule 14

In developing responses to HIV/AIDS in penal institutions, programmes and services shall be responsive to the specific needs of women, including prevention of mother-to-child transmission. In this context, prison authorities shall encourage and support the development of initiatives on HIV prevention, treatment and care, such as peer-based education.

"(e) Substance abuse treatment programmes

Rule 15

Prison health services shall provide or facilitate specialized treatment programmes designed for women substance abusers, taking into account prior victimization, the special needs of pregnant women and women with children, as well as their diverse cultural backgrounds.

"(f) Suicide and self-harm prevention

Rule 16

Developing and implementing strategies, in consultation with mental health care and social welfare services, to prevent suicide and self-harm among women prisoners and providing appropriate, gender-specific and specialized support to those at risk shall be part of a comprehensive policy of mental health care in women's prisons.

"(g) Preventive health-care services

Rule 17

Women prisoners shall receive education and information about preventive health-care measures, including from HIV, sexually transmitted diseases and other, blood-borne diseases, as well as gender-specific health conditions.

Rule 18

Preventive health-care measures of particular relevance to women, such as Papanicolaou tests and screening for breast and gynaecological cancer, shall be offered to women prisoners on an equal basis with women of the same age in the community.

"7. Safety and security

[*Supplements rules 27-36 of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners*]

"(a) Searches

Rule 19

Effective measures shall be taken to ensure that women prisoners' dignity and respect are protected during personal searches, which shall only be carried out by women staff who have been properly trained in appropriate searching methods and in accordance with established procedures.

Rule 20

Alternative screening methods, such as scans, shall be developed to replace strip searches and invasive body searches, in order to avoid the harmful psychological and possible physical impact of invasive body searches.

Rule 21

Prison staff shall demonstrate competence, professionalism and sensitivity and shall preserve respect and dignity when searching both children in prison with their mother and children visiting prisoners.

"(b) Discipline and punishment

[*Supplements rules 27-32 of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners*]

Rule 22

Punishment by close confinement or disciplinary segregation shall not be applied to pregnant women, women with infants and breastfeeding mothers in prison.

Rule 23

Disciplinary sanctions for women prisoners shall not include a prohibition of family contact, especially with children.

“(c) Instruments of restraint

[*Supplements rules 33-34 of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners*]

Rule 24

Instruments of restraint shall never be used on women during labour, during birth and immediately after birth.

“(d) Information to and complaints by prisoners; inspections

[*Supplements rules 35 and 36 and, with regard to inspection, rule 55 of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners*]

Rule 25

1. Women prisoners who report abuse shall be provided immediate protection, support and counselling, and their claims shall be investigated by competent and independent authorities, with full respect for the principle of confidentiality. Protection measures shall take into account specifically the risks of retaliation.

2. Women prisoners who have been subjected to sexual abuse, and especially those who have become pregnant as a result, shall receive appropriate medical advice and counselling and shall be provided with the requisite physical and mental health care, support and legal aid.

3. In order to monitor the conditions of detention and treatment of women prisoners, inspectorates, visiting or monitoring boards or supervisory bodies shall include women members.

“8. Contact with the outside world

[*Supplements rules 37-39 of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners*]

Rule 26

Women prisoners' contact with their families, including their children, their children's guardians and legal representatives shall be encouraged and facilitated by all reasonable means. Where possible, measures shall be taken to counterbalance disadvantages faced by women detained in institutions located far from their homes.

Rule 27

Where conjugal visits are allowed, women prisoners shall be able to exercise this right on an equal basis with men.

Rule 28

Visits involving children shall take place in an environment that is conducive to a positive visiting experience, including with regard to staff attitudes, and shall allow open contact between mother and child. Visits involving extended contact with children should be encouraged, where possible.

"9. Institutional personnel and training

[*Supplements rules 46-55 of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners*]

Rule 29

Capacity-building for staff employed in women's prisons shall enable them to address the special social reintegration requirements of women prisoners and manage safe and rehabilitative facilities. Capacity-building measures for women staff shall also include access to senior positions with key responsibility for the development of policies and strategies relating to the treatment and care of women prisoners.

Rule 30

There shall be a clear and sustained commitment at the managerial level in prison administrations to prevent and address gender-based discrimination against women staff.

Rule 31

Clear policies and regulations on the conduct of prison staff aimed at providing maximum protection for women prisoners from any gender-based physical or verbal violence, abuse and sexual harassment shall be developed and implemented.

Rule 32

Women prison staff shall receive equal access to training as male staff, and all staff involved in the management of women's prisons shall receive training on gender sensitivity and prohibition of discrimination and sexual harassment.

Rule 33

1. All staff assigned to work with women prisoners shall receive training relating to the gender-specific needs and human rights of women prisoners.

2. Basic training shall be provided for prison staff working in women's prisons on the main issues relating to women's health, in addition to first aid and basic medicine.

3. Where children are allowed to stay with their mothers in prison, awareness-raising on child development and basic training on the health care of children shall also be provided to prison staff, in order for them to respond appropriately in times of need and emergencies.

Rule 34

Capacity-building programmes on HIV shall be included as part of the regular training curricula of prison staff. In addition to HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment, care and support, issues such as gender and human rights, with a particular focus on their link to HIV, stigma and discrimination, shall also be part of the curriculum.

Rule 35

Prison staff shall be trained to detect mental health-care needs and risk of self-harm and suicide among women prisoners and to offer assistance by providing support and referring such cases to specialists.

"10. Juvenile female prisoners

Rule 36

Prison authorities shall put in place measures to meet the protection needs of juvenile female prisoners.

Rule 37

Juvenile female prisoners shall have equal access to education and vocational training that are available to juvenile male prisoners.

Rule 38

Juvenile female prisoners shall have access to age- and gender-specific programmes and services, such as counselling for sexual abuse or violence. They shall receive education on women's health care and have regular access to gynaecologists, similar to adult female prisoners.

Rule 39

Pregnant juvenile female prisoners shall receive support and medical care equivalent to that provided for adult female prisoners. Their health shall be monitored by a medical specialist, taking account of the fact that they may be at greater risk of health complications during pregnancy due to their age.

"II. Rules applicable to special categories

"A. Prisoners under sentence

"1. Classification and individualization

[*Supplements rules 67-69 of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners*]

Rule 40

Prison administrators shall develop and implement classification methods addressing the gender-specific needs and circumstances of women prisoners to ensure appropriate and individualized planning and implementation towards those prisoners' early rehabilitation, treatment and reintegration into society.

Rule 41

The gender-sensitive risk assessment and classification of prisoners shall:

(a) Take into account the generally lower risk posed by women prisoners to others, as well as the particularly harmful effects that high-security measures and increased levels of isolation can have on women prisoners;

(b) Enable essential information about women's backgrounds, such as violence they may have experienced, history of mental disability and substance abuse, as well as parental and other caretaking responsibilities, to be taken into account in the allocation and sentence planning process;

(c) Ensure that women's sentence plans include rehabilitative programmes and services that match their gender-specific needs;

(d) Ensure that those with mental health-care needs are housed in accommodation which is not restrictive, and at the lowest possible security level, and receive appropriate treatment, rather than being placed in higher security level facilities solely due to their mental health problems.

"2. Prison regime

[*Supplements rules 65, 66 and 70-81 of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners*]

Rule 42

1. Women prisoners shall have access to a balanced and comprehensive programme of activities, which take account of gender-appropriate needs.

2. The regime of the prison shall be flexible enough to respond to the needs of pregnant women, nursing mothers and women with children. Childcare facilities or arrangements shall be provided in prisons in order to enable women prisoners to participate in prison activities.

3. Particular efforts shall be made to provide appropriate programmes for pregnant women, nursing mothers and women with children in prison.

4. Particular efforts shall be made to provide appropriate services for women prisoners who have psychosocial support needs, especially those who have been subjected to physical, mental or sexual abuse.

"Social relations and aftercare

[*Supplements rules 79-81 of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners*]

Rule 43

Prison authorities shall encourage and, where possible, also facilitate visits to women prisoners as an important prerequisite to ensuring their mental well-being and social reintegration.

Rule 44

In view of women prisoners' disproportionate experience of domestic violence, they shall be properly consulted as to who, including which family members, is allowed to visit them.

Rule 45

Prison authorities shall utilize options such as home leave, open prisons, halfway houses and community-based programmes and services to the maximum possible extent for women prisoners, to ease their transition from prison to liberty, to reduce stigma and to re-establish their contact with their families at the earliest possible stage.

Rule 46

Prison authorities, in cooperation with probation and/or social welfare services, local community groups and non-governmental organizations, shall design and implement comprehensive pre- and post-release reintegration programmes which take into account the gender-specific needs of women.

Rule 47

Additional support following release shall be provided to released women prisoners who need psychological, medical, legal and practical help to ensure their successful social reintegration, in cooperation with services in the community.

"3. Pregnant women, breastfeeding mothers and mothers with children in prison

[*Supplements rule 23 of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners*]

Rule 48

1. Pregnant or breastfeeding women prisoners shall receive advice on their health and diet under a programme to be drawn up and monitored by a qualified health practitioner. Adequate and timely food, a healthy environment and regular exercise opportunities shall be provided free of charge for pregnant women, babies, children and breastfeeding mothers.

2. Women prisoners shall not be discouraged from breastfeeding their children, unless there are specific health reasons to do so.

3. The medical and nutritional needs of women prisoners who have recently given birth, but whose babies are not with them in prison, shall be included in treatment programmes.

Rule 49

Decisions to allow children to stay with their mothers in prison shall be based on the best interests of the children. Children in prison with their mothers shall never be treated as prisoners.

Rule 50

Women prisoners whose children are in prison with them shall be provided with the maximum possible opportunities to spend time with their children.

Rule 51

1. Children living with their mothers in prison shall be provided with ongoing health-care services and their development shall be monitored by specialists, in collaboration with community health services.

2. The environment provided for such children's upbringing shall be as close as possible to that of a child outside prison.

Rule 52

1. Decisions as to when a child is to be separated from its mother shall be based on individual assessments and the best interests of the child within the scope of relevant national laws.

2. The removal of the child from prison shall be undertaken with sensitivity, only when alternative care arrangements for the child have been identified and, in the case of foreign-national prisoners, in consultation with consular officials.

3. After children are separated from their mothers and placed with family or relatives or in other alternative care, women prisoners shall be given the maximum possible opportunity and facilities to meet with their children, when it is in the best interests of the children and when public safety is not compromised.

"4. Foreign nationals

[*Supplements rule 38 of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners*]

Rule 53

1. Where relevant bilateral or multilateral agreements are in place, the transfer of non-resident foreign-national women prisoners to their home country, especially if they have children in their home country, shall be considered as early as possible during their imprisonment, following the application or informed consent of the woman concerned.

2. Where a child living with a non-resident foreign-national woman prisoner is to be removed from prison, consideration should be given to relocation of the child to its home country, taking into account the best interests of the child and in consultation with the mother.

"5. Minorities and indigenous peoples

Rule 54

Prison authorities shall recognize that women prisoners from different religious and cultural backgrounds have distinctive needs and may face multiple forms of discrimination in their access to gender- and culture-relevant programmes and services. Accordingly, prison authorities shall provide comprehensive programmes and services that address these needs, in consultation with women prisoners themselves and the relevant groups.

Rule 55

Pre- and post-release services shall be reviewed to ensure that they are appropriate and accessible to indigenous women prisoners and to women prisoners from ethnic and racial groups, in consultation with the relevant groups.

B. Prisoners under arrest or awaiting trial

[*Supplements rules 84-93 of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners*]

Rule 56

The particular risk of abuse that women face in pretrial detention shall be recognized by relevant authorities, which shall adopt appropriate measures in policies and practice to guarantee such women's safety at this time. (See also rule 58 below, with regard to alternatives to pretrial detention.)

III. Non-custodial measures

Rule 57

The provisions of the Tokyo Rules shall guide the development and implementation of appropriate responses to women offenders. Gender-specific options for diversionary measures and pretrial and sentencing alternatives shall be developed within Member States' legal systems, taking account of the history of victimization of many women offenders and their caretaking responsibilities.

Rule 58

Taking into account the provisions of rule 2.3 of the Tokyo Rules, women offenders shall not be separated from their families and communities without due consideration being given to their backgrounds and family ties. Alternative ways of managing women who commit offences, such as diversionary measures and pretrial and sentencing alternatives, shall be implemented wherever appropriate and possible.

Rule 59

Generally, non-custodial means of protection, for example in shelters managed by independent bodies, non-governmental organizations or other community services, shall be used to protect women who need such protection. Temporary measures involving custody to protect a woman shall only be applied when necessary and expressly requested by the woman concerned and shall in all cases be supervised by judicial or other competent authorities. Such protective measures shall not be continued against the will of the woman concerned.

Rule 60

Appropriate resources shall be made available to devise suitable alternatives for women offenders in order to combine non-custodial measures with interventions to address the most common problems leading to women's contact with the criminal justice system. These may include therapeutic courses and counselling for victims of domestic violence and sexual abuse; suitable treatment for those with mental disability; and educational and training programmes to improve employment prospects. Such programmes shall take account of the need to provide care for children and women-only services.

Rule 61

When sentencing women offenders, courts shall have the power to consider mitigating factors such as lack of criminal history and relative non-severity and nature of the criminal conduct, in the light of women's caretaking responsibilities and typical backgrounds.

Rule 62

The provision of gender-sensitive, trauma-informed, women-only substance abuse treatment programmes in the community and women's access to such treatment shall be improved, for crime prevention as well as for diversion and alternative sentencing purposes.

"1. Post-sentencing dispositions

Rule 63

Decisions regarding early conditional release (parole) shall favourably take into account women prisoners' caretaking responsibilities, as well as their specific social reintegration needs.

"2. Pregnant women and women with dependent children

Rule 64

Non-custodial sentences for pregnant women and women with dependent children shall be preferred where possible and appropriate, with custodial sentences being considered when the offence is serious or violent or the woman represents a continuing danger, and after taking into account the best interests of the child or children, while ensuring that appropriate provision has been made for the care of such children.

"3. Juvenile female offenders

Rule 65

Institutionalization of children in conflict with the law shall be avoided to the maximum extent possible. The gender-based vulnerability of juvenile female offenders shall be taken into account in decision-making.

“4. Foreign nationals

Rule 66

Maximum effort shall be made to ratify the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing that Convention to fully implement their provisions so as to provide maximum protection to victims of trafficking in order to avoid secondary victimization of many foreign-national women.

“IV. Research, planning, evaluation and public awareness-raising

“1. Research, planning and evaluation

Rule 67

Efforts shall be made to organize and promote comprehensive, result-oriented research on the offences committed by women, the reasons that trigger women’s confrontation with the criminal justice system, the impact of secondary criminalization and imprisonment on women, the characteristics of women offenders, as well as programmes designed to reduce reoffending by women, as a basis for effective planning, programme development and policy formulation to respond to the social reintegration needs of women offenders.

Rule 68

Efforts shall be made to organize and promote research on the number of children affected by their mothers’ confrontation with the criminal justice system, and imprisonment in particular, and the impact of this on the children, in order to contribute to policy formulation and programme development, taking into account the best interests of the children.

Rule 69

Efforts shall be made to review, evaluate and make public periodically the trends, problems and factors associated with offending behaviour in women and the effectiveness in responding to the social reintegration needs of women offenders, as well as their children, in order to reduce the stigmatization and negative impact of those women’s confrontation with the criminal justice system on them.

“2. Raising public awareness, sharing information and training

Rule 70

1. The media and the public shall be informed about the reasons that lead to women’s entrapment in the criminal justice system and the most effective ways to respond to it, in order to enable women’s social reintegration, taking into account the best interests of their children.

2. Publication and dissemination of research and good practice examples shall form comprehensive elements of policies that aim to improve the outcomes and the fairness to women and their children of criminal justice responses to women offenders.

3. The media, the public and those with professional responsibility in matters concerning women prisoners and offenders shall be provided regularly with factual information about the matters covered in these rules and about their implementation.

4. Training programmes on the present rules and the results of research shall be developed and implemented for relevant criminal justice officials to raise their awareness and sensitize them to their provisions contained therein."

Realignment of the functions of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and changes to the strategic framework

7. By its resolution 2010/17, the Economic and Social Council recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* its resolution 61/252, section XI, paragraph 1, of 22 December 2006, in which it entrusted certain administrative and financial functions to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,

"*Also recalling* Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice resolution 18/6 of 3 December 2009,

"*Further recalling* the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the consolidated budget for the biennium 2010-2011 for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime,

"*Having regard* to the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime on the changes required to the strategic framework and their implications for the Office and for the allocation of resources to the subprogrammes of the programme of work, and on the establishment of an independent evaluation unit and the sustainability of the Strategic Planning Unit of the Office,

"*Recalling* its resolution 64/243 of 24 December 2009, entitled 'Questions relating to the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2010-2011', in paragraph 85 of which it expressed concern regarding the overall financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and requested the Secretary-General to submit proposals in his proposed programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013 to ensure that the Office had sufficient resources to carry out its mandate,

"1. *Takes note* of the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime on the changes required to the strategic framework and their implications for the Office and for the allocation of resources to the subprogrammes of the programme of work, and on the establishment of an independent evaluation unit and the sustainability of the Strategic Planning Unit of the Office, and welcomes the measures taken to develop a thematic and regional programme approach to the programme of work of the Office;

"2. *Notes* the anticipated efficiency gains resulting from the proposed realignment, which responds, in particular, to recommendations made by the

Office of Internal Oversight Services of the Secretariat, and looks forward to seeing those efficiency gains reflected in the budget for the biennium 2012-2013 for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

"3. *Also notes* that the realignment will not require any change to the strategic framework for the period 2010-2011 and that the thematic and regional programme approach will be reflected in the proposed strategic framework for the period 2012-2013;

"4. *Further notes* that the proposed realignment shall contribute to improving the technical assistance programmes and activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

"5. *Notes* that the proposed realignment will not diminish the current status of any of the activities promoted by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

"6. *Recalls* that, in Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice resolution 18/6 of 3 December 2009, the Commission decided that the consolidated budget for the biennium 2010-2011 for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime should contain adequate provisions for the establishment of a sustainable, effective and operationally independent evaluation unit, and urges the Secretariat to swiftly implement that decision and commence with the re-establishment of the independent evaluation unit without further delay;

"7. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to ensure the sustainability of the Strategic Planning Unit, consistent with the importance of its functions;

"8. *Notes* that the reinstatement of the post of Chief of the Policy Analysis and Research Branch at the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, at the D-1 level, should be considered only after sufficient funding has been made available for the independent evaluation unit and the Strategic Planning Unit;

"9. *Takes note*, in the preceding context, of the realignment of the Division for Treaty Affairs and the Division for Operations of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and encourages it as an important step in the process of continuous improvement of the Office;

"10. *Highlights* the importance of providing legal assistance for drug control and crime prevention and the need to link the provision of such assistance to the work of the Integrated Programme and Oversight Branch of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

"11. *Notes with concern* the financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

"12. *Urges* the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to ensure that the Office submits to the Secretary-General a proposed programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013 that appropriately reflects the financial needs of the Office;

"13. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in his proposed programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013, to devote due attention to the resource requirements for meeting the mandates entrusted to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, taking into account the relevant crime prevention and criminal justice mandates and the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem, with particular focus on under-resourced areas;

"14. Requests the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to report to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its twentieth session on the implementation of the realignment of the Division for Treaty Affairs and the Division for Operations."

Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

8. By its resolution 2010/18, the Economic and Social Council recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Emphasizing* the responsibility assumed by the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice in pursuance of Economic and Social Council resolution 155 C (VII) of 13 August 1948 and General Assembly resolution 415 (V) of 1 December 1950,

"*Acknowledging* that the United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice, as major intergovernmental forums, have influenced national policies and practices and promoted international cooperation in this field by facilitating the exchange of views and experience, mobilizing public opinion and recommending policy options at the national, regional and international levels,

"*Recalling* its resolution 46/152 of 18 December 1991, in the annex to which Member States affirmed that the United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice should be held every five years and should provide a forum for, inter alia, the exchange of views between States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and individual experts representing various professions and disciplines; the exchange of experiences in research, law and policy development; and the identification of emerging trends and issues in crime prevention and criminal justice,

"*Recalling also* its resolution 57/270 B of 23 June 2003, on the integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic and social fields, in which it stressed that all countries should promote policies consistent and coherent with the commitments of the major United Nations conferences and summits, emphasized that the United Nations system had an important responsibility to assist Governments to stay fully engaged in the follow-up to and implementation of agreements and commitments reached at the major United Nations conferences and summits and invited its intergovernmental bodies to further promote the implementation of the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits,

"*Recalling further* its resolution 64/180 of 18 December 2009, in which it called upon the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and

Criminal Justice to formulate concrete proposals for further follow-up and action, paying particular attention to practical arrangements relating to the effective implementation of the international legal instruments pertaining to transnational organized crime, terrorism and corruption and technical assistance activities relating thereto, and requested the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its nineteenth session to give high priority to considering the conclusions and recommendations of the Twelfth Congress, with a view to recommending, through the Economic and Social Council, appropriate follow-up by the General Assembly at its sixty-fifth session,

"*Bearing in mind* the United Nations Millennium Declaration, adopted by the Heads of State and Government at the Millennium Summit of the United Nations on 8 September 2000, in which Heads of State and Government resolved, inter alia, to strengthen respect for the rule of law in international as well as in national affairs; to take concerted action against international terrorism and accede as soon as possible to all the relevant international conventions; to redouble their efforts to implement their commitment to counter the world drug problem; and to intensify their efforts to fight transnational crime in all its dimensions, including trafficking as well as smuggling in human beings and money-laundering,

"*Having considered* the report of the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and the related recommendations made by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its nineteenth session,

"1. *Expresses its satisfaction* with the results achieved by the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, held in Salvador, Brazil, from 12 to 19 April 2010, including the Salvador Declaration on Comprehensive Strategies for Global Challenges: Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Systems and Their Development in a Changing World, adopted at the high-level segment of the Twelfth Congress;

"2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime for the work done in the preparations for and follow-up to the Twelfth Congress, and thanks the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network for their contribution to the Twelfth Congress, in particular with regard to the workshops held within the framework of the Congress;

"3. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, which contains the results of the Twelfth Congress, including the conclusions and recommendations made at the workshops and at the high-level segment held during the Twelfth Congress;

"4. *Endorses* the Salvador Declaration adopted by the Twelfth Congress, as approved by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and annexed to the present resolution;

"5. *Invites* Governments to take into consideration the Salvador Declaration and the recommendations adopted by the Twelfth Congress when formulating legislation and policy directives and to make all efforts, where appropriate, to implement the principles contained therein, taking into account the economic, social, legal and cultural specificities of their respective States;

"6. *Invites* Member States to identify areas covered in the Salvador Declaration where further tools and training manuals based on international standards and best practices are needed, and to submit that information to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice so that it may take that information into account when considering potential areas of future activity of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

"7. *Welcomes* the decision of the Government of Brazil to contribute a percentage of the value of confiscated assets to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, pursuant to article 30 of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and article 62 of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, as well as paragraph 9 of General Assembly resolution 55/25 of 15 November 2000 and paragraph 4 of Assembly resolution 58/4 of 31 October 2003, and looks forward to expeditious implementation of that decision;

"8. *Also welcomes* the prompt consideration and action by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on a number of issues addressed in the Salvador Declaration, including those addressed in separate resolutions approved by the Commission at its nineteenth session, such as violence against migrants, migrant workers and their families (paragraph 38 of the Salvador Declaration), emerging forms of crime that have a significant impact on the environment (paragraph 14) and international cooperation in criminal matters (paragraph 21);

"9. *Requests* the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to establish, in line with paragraph 42 of the Salvador Declaration, an open-ended intergovernmental expert group, to be convened prior to the twentieth session of the Commission, to conduct a comprehensive study of the problem of cybercrime and responses to it by Member States, the international community and the private sector, including the exchange of information on national legislation, best practices, technical assistance and international cooperation, with a view to examining options to strengthen existing and to propose new national and international legal or other responses to cybercrime;

"10. *Also requests* the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to establish, in line with paragraph 49 of the Salvador Declaration, an open-ended intergovernmental expert group, to be convened between the twentieth and twenty-first sessions of the Commission, to exchange information on best practices, as well as national legislation and existing international law, and on the revision of existing United Nations standard minimum rules for the treatment of prisoners so that they reflect recent advances in correctional science and best practices, with a view to making recommendations to the Commission on possible next steps;

"11. *Requests* the open-ended intergovernmental expert groups established pursuant to paragraphs 9 and 10 above to report to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on progress in their work;

"12. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in the development and implementation of its technical assistance programmes, to aim for sustainable and long-lasting results in the prevention, prosecution and punishment of crime, in particular by building, modernizing and strengthening criminal justice systems, as well as promoting the rule of law, and to design such programmes to achieve those aims for all components of the criminal justice system, in an integrated way and with a long-term perspective, increasing the capacity of requesting States to prevent and suppress the various types of crime affecting societies, including organized crime and cybercrime;

"13. *Also requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to provide technical assistance to facilitate the ratification and implementation of the Convention against Corruption, the Organized Crime Convention and the international instruments related to the prevention and suppression of terrorism;

"14. *Requests* the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to consider at its twentieth session options to improve the efficiency of the process involved in the United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice, taking into account the recommendations made by the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Lessons Learned from United Nations Congresses on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its meeting held in Bangkok from 15 to 18 August 2006;

"15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to distribute the report of the Twelfth Congress, including the Salvador Declaration, to Member States, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations, so as to ensure that the recommendations of the Congress are disseminated as widely as possible, and to seek proposals by Member States for ways and means of ensuring appropriate follow-up to the Salvador Declaration for consideration and action by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its twentieth session;

"16. *Welcomes with appreciation* the offer of the Government of Qatar to act as host to the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, in 2015;

"17. *Expresses its profound gratitude* to the people and Government of Brazil for the warm and generous hospitality extended to the participants in the Twelfth Congress and for the excellent facilities provided for the Congress;

"18. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to it, at its sixty-sixth session, a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

"Annex

"Salvador Declaration on Comprehensive Strategies for Global Challenges: Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Systems and Their Development in a Changing World

"*We, the States Members of the United Nations*,

"*Having assembled* at the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in Salvador, Brazil, from 12 to 19 April 2010 to take more effective concerted action, in a spirit of cooperation, to prevent, prosecute and punish crime and seek justice, "*Recalling* the work of the eleven previous United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice, the conclusions and recommendations of the regional preparatory meetings for the Twelfth Congress and the documents prepared by the relevant working groups established by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,

"*Reaffirming* the necessity of respecting and protecting human rights and fundamental freedoms in the prevention of crime and the administration of, and access to, justice, including criminal justice,

"*Recognizing* the centrality of crime prevention and the criminal justice system to the rule of law and that long-term sustainable economic and social development and the establishment of a functioning, efficient, effective and humane criminal justice system have a positive influence on each other,

"*Noting with concern* the rise of new and emerging forms of transnational crime,

"*Greatly concerned* by the negative impact of organized crime on human rights, the rule of law, security and development, as well as by the sophistication, diversity and transnational aspects of organized crime and its links with other criminal and, in some cases, terrorist activities,

"*Stressing the need* to strengthen international, regional and subregional cooperation to effectively prevent, prosecute and punish crime, in particular by enhancing the national capacity of States through the provision of technical assistance,

"*Greatly concerned also* by criminal acts against migrants, migrant workers and their families and other groups in vulnerable situations, particularly those acts motivated by discrimination and other forms of intolerance,

"*Declare as follows*:

"1. We recognize that an effective, fair and humane criminal justice system is based on the commitment to uphold the protection of human rights in the administration of justice and the prevention and control of crime.

"2. We also recognize that it is the responsibility of each Member State to update, where appropriate, and maintain an effective, fair, accountable and humane crime prevention and criminal justice system.

"3. We acknowledge the value and impact of the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice and endeavour to use those standards and norms as guiding principles in designing and implementing our national crime prevention and criminal justice policies, laws, procedures and programmes.

"4. Bearing in mind the universal character of the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice, we invite the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to consider reviewing and, if necessary, updating and supplementing them. In order to render them effective, we recommend that appropriate efforts be made to promote the widest application of those standards and norms and to raise awareness of them among authorities and entities responsible for their application at the national level.

"5. We acknowledge the need for Member States to ensure effective gender equality in crime prevention, access to justice and the protection offered by the criminal justice system.

"6. We express deep concern about the pervasiveness of violence against women in all its different forms and manifestations worldwide, and urge States to enhance efforts to prevent, prosecute and punish violence against women. In this regard, we note with appreciation the draft updated Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Women in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, as finalized by the intergovernmental expert group at its meeting held in Bangkok from 23 to 25 March 2009, and look forward to their consideration by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.

"7. We recognize the importance of adopting appropriate legislation and policies to prevent victimization, including revictimization, and to provide protection and assistance to victims.

"8. We consider that international cooperation and technical assistance can play an important role in achieving sustainable and long-lasting results in the prevention, prosecution and punishment of crime, in particular by building, modernizing and strengthening our criminal justice systems and promoting the rule of law. Specific technical assistance programmes should thus be designed to achieve these aims, for all the components of the criminal justice system, in an integrated way and with a long-term perspective, enabling the capacity of requesting States to prevent and suppress the various types of crime affecting their societies, including organized crime. In that regard, the experience and expertise accumulated over the years by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime constitute a valuable asset.

"9. We strongly recommend the allocation of sufficient human and financial resources to develop and implement effective policies, programmes and training dealing with crime prevention, criminal justice and the prevention of terrorism. In this regard, we stress the serious need to provide the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime with a level of resources commensurate with its mandate. We call on Member States and other international donors to support, and coordinate with, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, including its regional and country offices, the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network and requesting States in the provision of technical assistance to strengthen their capacity to prevent crime.

"10. We acknowledge the leading role of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in providing technical assistance to facilitate the ratification and implementation of the international instruments related to the prevention and suppression of terrorism.

"11. We invite the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to consider strengthening the capacity of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to collect, analyse and disseminate accurate, reliable and comparable data on world crime and victimization trends and patterns, and we call on Member States to support the gathering and analysis of information and to consider designating focal points and provide information when requested to do so by the Commission.

"12. We welcome the decision of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to engage in a thematic debate on protection against trafficking in cultural property and the recommendations made by the open-ended intergovernmental expert group on protection against trafficking in cultural property at its meeting held in Vienna from 24 to 26 November 2009, and invite the Commission to conduct appropriate follow-up, including, inter alia, exploring the need for guidelines for crime prevention with respect to trafficking in cultural property. Furthermore, we urge States that have not yet done so to develop effective legislation to prevent, prosecute and punish this crime in any of its forms and to strengthen international cooperation and technical assistance in this area, including the recovery and return of cultural property, bearing in mind the existing relevant international instruments, including the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, where appropriate.

"13. We recognize the increasing risk of the convergence of transnational organized crime and illicit networks, many of which are new or evolving. We call upon Member States to cooperate, including through information-sharing, in an effort to address these evolving transnational criminal threats.

"14. We acknowledge the challenge posed by emerging forms of crime that have a significant impact on the environment. We encourage Member States to strengthen their national crime prevention and criminal justice legislation, policies and practices in this area. We invite Member States to enhance international cooperation, technical assistance and the sharing of best practices in this area. We invite the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, in coordination with the relevant United Nations bodies, to study the nature of the challenge and ways to deal with it effectively.

"15. We express our serious concerns about the challenge posed by economic fraud and identity-related crime and their links to other criminal and, in some cases, terrorist activities. We therefore invite Member States to take appropriate legal measures to prevent, prosecute and punish economic fraud and identity-related crime and to continue to support the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in this area. Furthermore, Member States are encouraged to enhance international cooperation in this area, including through the exchange of relevant information and best practices, as well as through technical and legal assistance.

"16. We recognize that international cooperation in criminal matters in accordance with international obligations and national laws is a cornerstone of the efforts of States to prevent, prosecute and punish crime, in particular in its transnational forms, and we encourage the continuation and reinforcement of such activities at all levels.

"17. We call on those States that have not yet done so to consider ratifying or acceding to the United Nations Convention against Corruption, welcome the establishment of its mechanism for the review of implementation, look forward to its effective implementation and acknowledge the work of the intergovernmental working groups on asset recovery and technical assistance.

"18. We also call on those States that have not yet done so to consider ratifying or acceding to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto, and note with appreciation the decision of the General Assembly, in its resolution 64/179 of 18 December 2009, to hold in 2010 high-level meetings and a special treaty event. We also take note of ongoing initiatives aimed at exploring options regarding an appropriate and effective mechanism to assist the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime in the review of the implementation of the Convention.

"19. We call upon Member States that have not yet done so to consider ratifying or acceding to the international instruments against terrorism, including its financing. We also call upon all States parties to use those instruments and the relevant United Nations resolutions to enhance international cooperation in countering terrorism in all its forms and manifestations and its financing, including evolving features of the latter.

"20. We call on Member States, consistent with their international obligations, to establish or strengthen, as appropriate, central authorities fully empowered and equipped to deal with requests for international cooperation in criminal matters. In this perspective, regional legal cooperation networks could be supported.

"21. Aware that gaps may exist in relation to international cooperation in criminal matters, we invite the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to consider reviewing this issue and explore the need for various means of addressing gaps that are identified.

"22. We emphasize the need for the adoption of effective measures to implement the provisions on preventing, prosecuting and punishing money-laundering contained in the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the United Nations Convention against Corruption. We encourage Member States to develop strategies to combat money-laundering based on the provisions of these two Conventions.

"23. We encourage Member States to consider developing strategies or policies to combat illicit capital flows and to curb the harmful effects of jurisdictions and territories uncooperative in tax matters.

"24. We recognize the need to deny criminals and criminal organizations the proceeds of their crimes. We call on all Member States, within their national legal systems, to adopt effective mechanisms for the seizure, restraint and confiscation of proceeds of crime and to strengthen international cooperation to ensure effective and prompt asset recovery. We also call on States to preserve the value of seized and confiscated assets, including through disposal, where appropriate and possible, where there is a risk of their value diminishing.

"25. Bearing in mind the need to reinforce criminal justice systems of developing countries and countries with economies in transition, we urge States parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational

Organized Crime and the United Nations Convention against Corruption to fully implement the technical assistance provisions of each Convention, including by giving special consideration to contributing, in accordance with their national law and the provisions of those Conventions, a percentage of the proceeds of crime confiscated under each Convention to fund technical assistance through the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.

"26. We are convinced of the importance of preventing youth crime, supporting the rehabilitation of young offenders and their reintegration into society, protecting child victims and witnesses, including efforts to prevent their revictimization, and addressing the needs of children of prisoners. We stress that such responses should take into account the human rights and best interests of children and youth, as called for in the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Optional Protocols thereto, where applicable, and in other relevant United Nations standards and norms in juvenile justice, where appropriate.

"27. We support the principle that the deprivation of liberty of children should be used only as a measure of last resort and for the shortest appropriate period of time. We recommend the broader application, as appropriate, of alternatives to imprisonment, restorative justice and other relevant measures that foster the diversion of young offenders from the criminal justice system.

"28. We call on States to develop and strengthen, where appropriate, legislation, policies and practices to punish all forms of crime that target children and youth, as well as for the protection of child victims and witnesses.

"29. We encourage States to provide tailored training in an interdisciplinary approach to those involved in the administration of juvenile justice.

"30. We invite the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to consider requesting the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to design and provide to States specific technical assistance programmes to achieve these aims.

"31. We call on civil society, including the media, to support the efforts to protect children and youth from exposure to content that may exacerbate violence and crime, particularly content depicting and glorifying acts of violence against women and children.

"32. We are convinced of the need to accelerate efforts to fully implement the United Nations guidelines on crime prevention and the prevention components of existing conventions and other relevant international standards and norms.

"33. We recognize that the development and adoption of crime prevention policies and their monitoring and evaluation are the responsibility of States. We believe that such efforts should be based on a participatory, collaborative and integrated approach that includes all relevant stakeholders including those from civil society.

"34. We recognize the importance of strengthening public-private partnerships in preventing and countering crime in all its forms and manifestations. We are convinced that through the mutual and effective sharing of information, knowledge and experience and through joint and coordinated actions, Governments and businesses can develop, improve and implement measures to prevent, prosecute and punish crime, including emerging and changing challenges.

"35. We stress the need for all States to have national and local action plans for crime prevention that take into account, inter alia, factors that place certain populations and places at higher risk of victimization and/or offending in a comprehensive, integrated and participatory manner, and for such plans to be based on the best available evidence and good practices. We stress that crime prevention should be considered an integral element of strategies to foster social and economic development in all States.

"36. We urge Member States to consider adopting legislation, strategies and policies for the prevention of trafficking in persons, the prosecution of offenders and the protection of victims of trafficking, consistent with the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime. We call on Member States, where applicable, in cooperation with civil society and non-governmental organizations, to follow a victim-centred approach with full respect for the human rights of the victims of trafficking, and to make better use of the tools developed by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.

"37. We urge Member States to consider adopting and implementing effective measures to prevent, prosecute and punish the smuggling of migrants and to ensure the rights of smuggled migrants, consistent with the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime. In this context, we recommend that Member States, inter alia, undertake awareness-raising campaigns, in cooperation with civil society and non-governmental organizations.

"38. We affirm our determination to eliminate violence against migrants, migrant workers and their families, and we call on Member States to adopt measures for preventing and addressing effectively cases of such violence and to ensure that those individuals receive humane and respectful treatment from States, regardless of their status. We also invite Member States to take immediate steps to incorporate into international crime prevention strategies and norms measures to prevent, prosecute and punish crimes involving violence against migrants, as well as violence associated with racism, xenophobia and related forms of intolerance. We invite the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to consider this issue further in a comprehensive manner.

"39. We note that the development of information and communications technologies and the increasing use of the Internet create new opportunities for offenders and facilitate the growth of crime.

"40. We realize the vulnerability of children, and we call upon the private sector to promote and support efforts to prevent child sexual abuse and exploitation through the Internet.

"41. We recommend that the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, upon request, provide, in cooperation with Member States, relevant international organizations and the private sector, technical assistance and training to States to improve national legislation and build the capacity of national authorities, in order to deal with cybercrime, including the prevention, detection, investigation and prosecution of such crime in all its forms, and to enhance the security of computer networks.

"42. We invite the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to consider convening an open-ended intergovernmental expert group to conduct a comprehensive study of the problem of cybercrime and responses to it by Member States, the international community and the private sector, including the exchange of information on national legislation, best practices, technical assistance and international cooperation, with a view to examining options to strengthen existing and to propose new national and international legal or other responses to cybercrime.

"43. We endeavour to take measures to promote wider education and awareness of the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice to ensure a culture of respect for the rule of law. In this regard, we recognize the role of civil society and the media in cooperating with States in these efforts. We invite the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to play a key role in the development and implementation of measures to promote and develop such a culture, in close coordination with other relevant United Nations entities.

"44. We undertake to promote appropriate training of officials entrusted with upholding the rule of law, including correctional facility officers, law enforcement officials and the judiciary, as well as prosecutors and defence lawyers, in the use and application of those standards and norms.

"45. We are concerned by urban crime and its impact on specific populations and places. We therefore recommend stronger coordination between security and social policies, with a view to addressing some of the root causes of urban violence.

"46. We recognize that specific groups are particularly vulnerable to situations of urban crime, and we therefore recommend the adoption and implementation of civic intercultural programmes, where appropriate, aimed at combating racism and xenophobia, reducing the exclusion of minorities and migrants and thus promoting community cohesion.

"47. We acknowledge the increasing links between transnational organized crime and drug trafficking in the context of the world drug problem. In this regard, we stress the urgent need for all States to enhance bilateral, regional and international cooperation to effectively counter the challenges posed by these links.

"48. We recognize that the penitentiary system is one of the key components of the criminal justice system. We endeavour to use the United Nations standards and norms for the treatment of prisoners as a source of guidance in the development or updating of our national codes of penitentiary administration.

"49. We invite the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to consider convening an open-ended intergovernmental expert group to exchange information on best practices, as well as national legislation and existing international law, and on the revision of existing United Nations standard minimum rules for the treatment of prisoners so that they reflect recent advances in correctional science and best practices, with a view to making recommendations to the Commission on possible next steps.

"50. We welcome the draft United Nations rules for the treatment of women prisoners and non-custodial measures for women offenders. Taking note of the outcome and the recommendations of the meeting of the expert group to develop supplementary rules specific to the treatment of women in detention and in custodial and non-custodial settings, we recommend that the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice consider them as a matter of priority for appropriate action.

"51. We stress the need to reinforce alternatives to imprisonment, which may include community service, restorative justice and electronic monitoring and support rehabilitation and reintegration programmes, including those to correct offending behaviour, and educational and vocational programmes for prisoners.

"52. We recommend that Member States endeavour to reduce pretrial detention, where appropriate, and promote increased access to justice and legal defence mechanisms.

"53. We support effective and efficient follow-up of the outcomes of the United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice. We welcome the inclusion of a standing item on the agenda of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its annual sessions on this matter and on preparations for future congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice.

"54. We welcome with appreciation the offer of the Government of Qatar to act as host to the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, in 2015.

"55. We express our profound gratitude to the people and Government of Brazil for their warm and generous hospitality and for the excellent facilities provided for the Twelfth Congress."

Narcotic drugs (agenda item 14 (d))

Realignment of the functions of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and changes to the strategic framework

9. By its resolution 2010/21, the Economic and Social Council recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* its resolution 46/185 C, section XVI, paragraph 2, of 20 December 1991, in which it entrusted certain administrative and financial functions to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, "*Also recalling* Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 52/14 of 2 December 2009,

"*Further recalling* the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the consolidated budget for the biennium 2010-2011 for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime,

"*Having regard* to the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime on the changes required to the strategic framework and their implications for the Office and for the allocation of resources to the subprogrammes of the programme of work, and on the establishment of an independent evaluation unit and the sustainability of the Strategic Planning Unit of the Office,

"*Recalling* its resolution 64/243 of 24 December 2009, entitled 'Questions relating to the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2010-2011', in paragraph 85 of which it expressed concern regarding the overall financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and requested the Secretary-General to submit proposals in his proposed programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013 to ensure that the Office had sufficient resources to carry out its mandate,

"1. *Takes note* of the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime on the changes required to the strategic framework and their implications for the Office and for the allocation of resources to the subprogrammes of the programme of work, and on the establishment of an independent evaluation unit and the sustainability of the Strategic Planning Unit of the Office, and welcomes the measures taken to develop a thematic and regional programme approach to the programme of work of the Office;

"2. *Notes* the anticipated efficiency gains resulting from the proposed realignment, which responds, in particular, to recommendations made by the Office of Internal Oversight Services of the Secretariat, and looks forward to seeing those efficiency gains reflected in the budget for the biennium 2012-2013 for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

"3. *Also notes* that the realignment will not require any change to the strategic framework for the period 2010-2011 and that the thematic and regional programme approach will be reflected in the proposed strategic framework for the period 2012-2013;

"4. *Further notes* that the proposed realignment shall contribute to improving the technical assistance programmes and activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

"5. *Notes* that the proposed realignment will not diminish the current status of any of the activities promoted by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

"6. *Recalls* that, in Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 52/14 of 2 December 2009, the Commission decided that the consolidated budget for the biennium 2010-2011 for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime should contain adequate provisions for the establishment of a sustainable, effective and operationally independent evaluation unit, and urges the

Secretariat to swiftly implement that decision and commence with the re-establishment of the independent evaluation unit without further delay;

"7. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to ensure the sustainability of the Strategic Planning Unit, consistent with the importance of its functions;

"8. *Notes* that the reinstatement of the post of Chief of the Policy Analysis and Research Branch at the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, at the D-1 level, should be considered only after sufficient funding has been made available for the independent evaluation unit and the Strategic Planning Unit;

"9. *Takes note*, in the preceding context, of the realignment of the Division for Treaty Affairs and the Division for Operations of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and encourages it as an important step in the process of continuous improvement of the Office;

"10. *Highlights* the importance of providing legal assistance for drug control and crime prevention and the need to link the provision of such assistance to the work of the Integrated Programme and Oversight Branch of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

"11. *Notes with concern* the financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

"12. *Urges* the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to ensure that the Office submits to the Secretary-General a proposed programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013 that appropriately reflects the financial needs of the Office;

"13. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in his proposed programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013, to devote due attention to the resource requirements for meeting the mandates entrusted to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, taking into account the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem, with particular focus on under-resourced areas;

"14. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to report to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its fifty-fourth session on the implementation of the realignment of the Division for Treaty Affairs and the Division for Operations."

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (agenda item 14 (e))

Enlargement of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

10. By its decision 2010/246, the Economic and Social Council, recalling General Assembly resolution 1166 (XII) of 26 November 1957, in which the Assembly had requested the Council to establish the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, as well as subsequent Assembly

resolutions in which the membership of the Executive Committee had been increased:

(a) Took note of the request to enlarge the membership of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees contained in the note verbale dated 9 September 2009 from the Permanent Mission of Cameroon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (E/2010/94), the note verbale dated 23 October 2009 from the Permanent Mission of Togo to the United Nations addressed to the Secretariat (E/2010/95), the note verbale dated 27 October 2009 from the Permanent Mission of Bulgaria to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (E/2010/86), the letter dated 9 February 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Turkmenistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (E/2010/96) and the letter dated 19 May 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Croatia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (E/2010/87);

(b) Recommended that the General Assembly, at its sixty-fifth session, decide on the question of enlarging the membership of the Executive Committee from seventy-nine to eighty-four States.

11. By its decision 2010/263, the Economic and Social Council took note of the request to enlarge the membership of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees contained in the note verbale dated 12 July 2010 from the Permanent Mission of the Congo to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (E/2010/103) and recommended that the General Assembly, at its sixty-fifth session, decide on the question of enlarging the membership of the Executive Committee from 84 to 85 States.

Chapter II

Special high-level meeting of the Council with the Bretton Woods institutions, the World Trade Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

1. In accordance with paragraph 2 (a) of General Assembly resolution 61/16, paragraph 88 of annex I to Assembly resolution 50/227 and Economic and Social Council resolution 2009/30 and decision 2010/202, the Council held a special high-level meeting with the Bretton Woods institutions, the World Trade Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its 4th to 7th meetings, on 18 and 19 March 2010. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2010/SR.4-7). For it consideration at this meeting, the Council had before it a note by the Secretary-General entitled "Building on Monterrey and Doha: towards achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals" (E/2010/11).

2. At the 4th meeting, on 18 March, the President of the Council made an opening statement.

3. At the same meeting, the Deputy Secretary-General addressed the Council.

4. Also at the same meeting, statements were made by the following representatives of major institutional stakeholders: the President, Trade and Development Board, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development; the Deputy Minister of Finance of Egypt and Deputy Chair, International Monetary and Financial Committee; the Executive Secretary, Development Committee; and the Director, Development Division, World Trade Organization.

Informal interactive dialogue of the whole on the overall theme: "Building on Monterrey and Doha: achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals"

5. At its 4th meeting, on 18 March, the Council held an informal interactive dialogue of the whole on the overall theme: "Building on Monterrey and Doha: achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals".

6. In the ensuing dialogue, interventions were made by the representatives of Chile (on behalf of the Rio Group), China, Brazil, Canada, the United States of America, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Egypt, Japan, Saint Lucia, Guatemala, Norway, Malaysia and Bangladesh, and by the observers for Spain (on behalf of the European Union), Yemen (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China), Nepal (on behalf of the Group of Least Developed Countries), Mexico, Indonesia and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

7. Statements were made by the Dean of the Board of Directors of the World Bank and by a number of Executive Directors of the Bank, as well as by the Joint Executive Director of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank.

8. Statements were also made by the observers for the NGO Committee on Financing for Development (civil society) and the International Chamber of Commerce (business sector).

9. At the 5th meeting, on 18 March, presentations were made by the Senior Adviser and Head, International Policy and Partnerships Group, Poverty Reduction and Economic Management Network, World Bank, on the joint World Bank/International Monetary Fund publication, *Global Monitoring Report 2010: Achieving the Millennium Development Goals in the Aftermath of the Global Economic Crisis*; and by the Director, Development Policy and Analysis Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, on the *Millennium Development Goal Gap Task Force Report 2010*.

Informal interactive dialogue of the whole on theme 1: "Mobilizing domestic and international resources to fund existing and emerging Millennium Development Goal implementation gaps"

10. At its 5th meeting, on 18 March, the Council held an informal interactive dialogue of the whole on theme 1: "Mobilizing domestic and international resources to fund existing and emerging Millennium Development Goal implementation gaps".

11. In the ensuing dialogue, interventions were made by the representatives of France, Germany, Uruguay, the Russian Federation, the United States of America, Chile (on behalf of the Rio Group), Australia, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Morocco, Malaysia, the Republic of Korea, Belgium, Japan, Turkey, Guatemala, Mongolia, Brazil and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and by the observers for Spain (on behalf of the European Union), Yemen (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China), Nepal (on behalf of the Group of Least Developed Countries), Cuba, Colombia, Mexico and El Salvador.

12. Statements were made by a number of Executive Directors of the World Bank and by representatives of the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the World Trade Organization and the International Labour Organization.

13. Statements were also made by the observer for the Jubilee Campaign (civil society) and the Wisconsin Women's Business Initiative Corporation (business sector).

14. At the 6th meeting, on 19 March, presentations were made by the Special Representative and Director, *World Development Report*, World Bank, and by the Head, Research and Policy Analysis, Division for Africa, Least Developed Countries and Special Programmes, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

Informal interactive dialogue of the whole on theme 2: "Supporting rehabilitation, recovery and development efforts of developing countries with special needs and those facing humanitarian emergency situations"

15. At its 6th meeting, on 19 March, the Council held an informal interactive dialogue of the whole on theme 2: "Supporting rehabilitation, recovery and development efforts of developing countries with special needs and those facing humanitarian emergency situations".

16. In the ensuing dialogue, interventions were made by the representatives of Chile (on behalf of the Rio Group), Guatemala, Australia, Brazil, Japan, Belgium, Mongolia, France, India, Turkey and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela and by

the observers for Nepal (on behalf of the Group of Least Developed Countries), Indonesia, Benin, Mexico, Switzerland and the Islamic Republic of Iran.

17. Statements were made by the Dean of the Board of Directors of the World Bank, by an Executive Director and a representative of the World Bank, by the President of the Trade and Development Board, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, and by a representative of the World Trade Organization.

18. Statements were also made by the observers for the Association Femmes Soleil d'Haïti and the International Institute for Human Rights, Environment and Development (civil society) and the Business Civic Leadership Center (business sector).

19. At the 7th meeting, on 19 March, presentations were made by the Director, Development Policy and Analysis Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, and by the Head, Macroeconomic and Development Policies Branch, Division on Globalization and Development Strategies, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

Informal interactive dialogue of the whole on theme 3: "Enhancing coherence and consistency of the international monetary, financial and trading systems in support of development"

20. At its 7th meeting, on 19 March, the Council held an informal interactive dialogue of the whole on theme 3: "Enhancing coherence and consistency of the international monetary, financial and trading systems in support of development".

21. In the ensuing dialogue, interventions were made by the representatives of Chile (on behalf of the Rio Group), the Russian Federation, France, Peru, Saint Lucia (on behalf of the Caribbean Community), the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Mozambique, Guatemala and Uruguay and by the observers for Mexico, Paraguay (on behalf of the Group of Landlocked Developing Countries), Spain (on behalf of the European Union) and Indonesia.

22. Statements were made by a number of Executive Directors of the International Monetary Fund and by the Special Representative of the Fund to the United Nations.

23. Statements were also made by the observers for the New Rules for Global Finance Coalition (civil society) and the International Chamber of Commerce of Cameroon (business sector).

Closing of the meeting

24. At the 7th meeting, on 19 March, the President of the Council made concluding remarks and declared closed the special high-level meeting of the Council with the Bretton Woods institutions, the World Trade Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

Chapter III

High-level segment

Opening of the session

1. The high-level segment of the substantive session of 2010 of the Council was held at its 11th to 19th meetings, from 28 June to 2 July 2010. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2010/SR.11-19).

2. In its decision 2008/258, the Council had decided that the theme for the 2010 annual ministerial review would be "Implementing the internationally agreed goals and commitments in regard to gender equality and empowerment of women" (agenda item 2 (c)).

3. In its decision 2009/210, the Council had decided that the theme for its 2010 thematic discussion would be "Current global and national trends and challenges and their impact on gender equality and empowerment of women" (agenda item 2 (d)).

4. For its consideration at the high-level segment, the Council had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the review of the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, the outcomes of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly and its contribution to shaping a gender perspective towards the full realization of the Millennium Development Goals (E/2010/4-E/CN.6/2010/2);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on current global and national trends and challenges and their impact on gender equality and empowerment of women (E/2010/49);

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on trends and progress in international development cooperation (E/2010/93);

(d) World Economic and Social Survey 2010: Retooling Global Development (E/2010/50);

(e) World economic situation and prospects as of mid-2010 (E/2010/73);

(f) Note by the Secretariat transmitting the summary by the Chair of the panel discussion on the theme "Gender and science and technology", held at the thirteenth session of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development (E/2010/92);

(g) Letter dated 10 March 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Ghana to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Economic and Social Council (E/2010/47);

(h) Letter dated 4 May 2010 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Economic and Social Council (E/2010/58);

(i) Letter dated 5 May 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Portugal to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Economic and Social Council (E/2010/59);

(j) Letter dated 5 May 2010 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Guatemala to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Economic and Social Council (E/2010/60);

(k) Letter dated 30 April 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Namibia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Economic and Social Council (E/2010/61);

(l) Letter dated 6 May 2010 from the Permanent Representative of the Netherlands to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Economic and Social Council (E/2010/62);

(m) Letter dated 5 May 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Australia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Economic and Social Council (E/2010/63);

(n) Letter dated 5 May 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Brazil to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Economic and Social Council (E/2010/65);

(o) Letter dated 5 May 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Norway to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Economic and Social Council (E/2010/66);

(p) Letter dated 5 May 2010 from the Permanent Representative of the Republic of Moldova to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Economic and Social Council (E/2010/67);

(q) Letter dated 10 May 2010 from the Permanent Representative of the Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Economic and Social Council (E/2010/71);

(r) Letter dated 14 May 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Senegal to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Economic and Social Council (E/2010/75);

(s) Letter dated 20 May 2010 from the Permanent Representative of the Congo to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Economic and Social Council (E/2010/78);

(t) Letter dated 25 May 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Mongolia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Economic and Social Council (E/2010/80);

(u) Letter dated 20 May 2010 from the Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Economic and Social Council (E/2010/81);

(v) Note verbale dated 23 June 2010 from the Permanent Mission of Austria to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (E/2010/98);

(w) Conference room paper entitled "Review of progress in international and national mutual accountability and transparency on development cooperation" (E/2010/CRP.2);

(x) Statement submitted by International Peace Research Association, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (E/2010/NGO/1);

(y) Statement submitted by Fondation Ostad Elahi: éthique et solidarité humaine, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (E/2010/NGO/3);

(z) Statement submitted by Comité français pour l'Afrique du Sud, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (E/2010/NGO/4);

(aa) Statement submitted by World for World Organization, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (E/2010/NGO/5);

(bb) Statement submitted by Fondation Surgir, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (E/2010/NGO/6);

(cc) Statement submitted by All India Shah Behram Baug Society for Scientific and Educational Research, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (E/2010/NGO/7);

(dd) Statement submitted by Salesian Missions, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (E/2010/NGO/9);

(ee) Statement submitted by IPAS, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (E/2010/NGO/10);

(ff) Statement submitted by African Citizens Development Foundation, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (E/2010/NGO/11);

(gg) Statement submitted by Alulbayt Foundation, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (E/2010/NGO/12);

(hh) Statement submitted by Fédération européenne des femmes actives au foyer, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (E/2010/NGO/13);

(ii) Statement submitted by Federation of Women Lawyers in Kenya, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (E/2010/NGO/14);

(jj) Statement submitted by International Alliance of Women, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (E/2010/NGO/15);

(kk) Statement submitted by International Association of Applied Psychology, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (E/2010/NGO/16);

(ll) Statement submitted by School Sisters of Notre Dame, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (E/2010/NGO/18);

(mm) Statement submitted by Gray Panthers, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (E/2010/NGO/20);

(nn) Statement submitted by Institute of International Social Development, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (E/2010/NGO/21);

(oo) Statement submitted by International Planned Parenthood Federation, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (E/2010/NGO/22);

(pp) Statement submitted by Equality Now, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (E/2010/NGO/23);

(qq) Statement submitted by Forum of Women's NGOs of Kyrgyzstan, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (E/2010/NGO/24);

(rr) Statement submitted by Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (E/2010/NGO/25);

(ss) Statement submitted by Misión Mujer, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (E/2010/NGO/27);

(tt) Statement submitted by China NGO Network for International Exchanges, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (E/2010/NGO/28);

(uu) Statement submitted by Israel Women's Network, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (E/2010/NGO/30);

(vv) Statement submitted by Peace Boat, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (E/2010/NGO/31);

(ww) Statement submitted by Sisters of Charity Federation, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (E/2010/NGO/32);

(xx) Statement submitted by Society of Catholic Social Scientists, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (E/2010/NGO/33);

(yy) Statement submitted by Women in Europe for a Common Future, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (E/2010/NGO/34);

(zz) Statement submitted by Association for World Education, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (E/2010/NGO/35);

(aaa) Statement submitted by World Society for the Protection of Animals, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (E/2010/NGO/36);

(bbb) Statement submitted by S. M. Sehgal Foundation, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (E/2010/NGO/37);

(ccc) Statement submitted by Radin Institute for Family Health Education and Promotion, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (E/2010/NGO/38);

(ddd) Statement submitted by Tides Center, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (E/2010/NGO/40);

(eee) Statement submitted by Priests for Life, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (E/2010/NGO/42);

(fff) Statement submitted by Association tunisienne des mères, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (E/2010/NGO/43);

(ggg) Statement submitted by World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (E/2010/NGO/44);

(hhh) Statement submitted by Center for Health and Gender Equity, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (E/2010/NGO/45);

(iii) Statement submitted by Center for Reproductive Rights, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (E/2010/NGO/46);

(jjj) Statement submitted by Women's Board Educational Cooperation Society, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (E/2010/NGO/47);

(kkk) Statement submitted by Centre for Social Research, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (E/2010/NGO/48);

(lll) Statement submitted by Korea Institute of Brain Science, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (E/2010/NGO/49);

(mmm) Statement submitted by Northern Ireland Women's European Platform, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (E/2010/NGO/50);

(nnn) Statement submitted by Salesian Missions, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (E/2010/NGO/51);

(ooo) Statement submitted by Agency for Cooperation and Research in Development, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (E/2010/NGO/53);

(ppp) Statement submitted by Loretto Community, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (E/2010/NGO/54);

(qqq) Statement submitted by Concerned Women for America, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (E/2010/NGO/55);

(rrr) Statement submitted by the Congregation of Our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (E/2010/NGO/56);

(sss) Statement submitted by Family Care International, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (E/2010/NGO/58);

(ttt) Statement submitted by Family Research Council, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (E/2010/NGO/59);

(uuu) Statement submitted by Christian Blind Mission International, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (E/2010/NGO/60);

(vvv) Statement submitted by Imamia Medics International, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (E/2010/NGO/61);

(www) Statement submitted by UNANIMA International, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (E/2010/NGO/62);

(xxx) Statement submitted by Legião da Boa Vontade, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (E/2010/NGO/63);

(yyy) Statement submitted by Life Ethics Educational Association, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (E/2010/NGO/64);

(zzz) Statement submitted by National Right to Life Educational Trust Fund, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (E/2010/NGO/65);

(aaaa) Statement submitted by UNANIMA International, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (E/2010/NGO/66);

(bbbb) Statement submitted by Women's Environment and Development Organization, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (E/2010/NGO/67);

(cccc) Statement submitted by World Family Organization, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (E/2010/NGO/68);

(dddd) Statement submitted by VIVAT International, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (E/2010/NGO/69);

(eeee) Statement submitted by World Federation of Khoja Shi'a Ithna-Asheri Muslim Communities, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (E/2010/NGO/70);

(ffff) Statement submitted by ISHA Foundation, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (E/2010/NGO/71);

(gggg) Statement submitted by International Presentation Association of the Sisters of the Presentation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (E/2010/NGO/72);

(hhhh) Statement submitted by Family Welfare in Brazil Civil Society, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (E/2010/NGO/75);

(iiii) Statement submitted by Friends of Africa International, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (E/2010/NGO/77);

(jjjj) Statement submitted by Global Alliance for Women's Health, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (E/2010/NGO/78);

(kkkk) Statement submitted by Mulchand and Parpati Thadhani Foundation, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (E/2010/NGO/79);

(llll) Statement submitted by Hope for the Nations, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (E/2010/NGO/80);

(mmmm) Statement submitted by International Federation of Family Associations of Missing Persons from Armed Conflicts, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (E/2010/NGO/81);

(nnnn) Statement submitted by the Marangopoulos Foundation for Human Rights, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (E/2010/NGO/83);

(oooo) Statement submitted by International Peace Research Association, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (E/2010/NGO/85);

(pppp) Statement submitted by World Federation of Ukrainian Women's Organizations, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (E/2010/NGO/87);

(qqqq) Statement submitted by the following non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council: Center for Women's Global Leadership, Amnesty International, Development Alternatives with Women for a New Era, Fundación para Estudio e Investigación de la Mujer and Women's Environment and Development Organization (E/2010/NGO/88);

(rrrr) Statement submitted by the Women's Federation for World Peace International, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (E/2010/NGO/90).

Opening of the high-level segment

5. At the 11th meeting, on 28 June 2010, the President of the Council opened the high-level segment and made a statement.

6. At the same meeting, the Secretary-General of the United Nations addressed the Council.

Keynote addresses

7. At its 11th meeting, on 28 June, the Council heard keynote addresses by Andrew Mitchell, Secretary of State for International Development, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; Moushira Khattab, Minister of State for Family and Population Affairs, Egypt; and Michelle Bachelet, former President of Chile (by video link).

8. At the same meeting, a statement was made by Frances Stewart, Professor of Development Economics and Director of the Centre for Research on Inequality, Human Security and Ethnicity, University of Oxford, and current Chair of the Committee for Development Policy.

Policy messages from the preparatory meetings for the annual ministerial review

9. At its 11th meeting, on 28 June, the Council heard policy messages from Ndeye Khady Diop, Minister of Family, Food Security, Gender Equality and Child Welfare of Senegal (by video link), on the Africa Regional Meeting on the theme "Women and Health", held in Dakar on 12 and 13 January 2010, and from Florence Chenoweth, Minister of Agriculture of Liberia, on the Global Preparatory Meeting on the theme "Who feeds the world in 2010 and beyond? Rural women as agents of change and champions of global food security", held in New York on 22 April 2010.

10. At the same meeting, a statement was made by Geena Davis, Academy Award winner, on the special event of the Council on the theme "Engaging philanthropy to promote gender equality and women's empowerment", held in New York on 22 February 2010.

A. High-level policy dialogue with the international financial and trade institutions on current developments in the world economy

11. At its 19th meeting, on 2 July 2010, the Council held a high-level policy dialogue with the international financial and trade institutions of the United Nations system on current developments in the world economy (agenda item 2 (a)).

12. At the same meeting, following a statement by the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs, who also moderated the policy dialogue, presentations were made by the following panellists: Supachai Panitchpakdi, Secretary-General, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development; Reza Moghadam, Director, Strategy, Policy and Review Department, International Monetary Fund; Otaviano Canuto, Vice-President and Head, Poverty Reduction and Economic Management Network, World Bank; and Clemens Boonekamp, Director, Agricultre and Commodities Division, World Trade Organization.

13. In the ensuing interactive dialogue, the panellists responded to comments made and questions raised by the representatives of the Russian Federation, Peru, Saint Lucia, Brazil and Pakistan and by the observers for Indonesia, Nicaragua and Kenya.

14. Statements were made by the observers for the European Union and the International Trade Centre.

B. Development Cooperation Forum

15. The Council held the second biennial Development Cooperation Forum at its 13th, 14th and 16th meetings, on 29 and 30 June 2010 (agenda item 2 (b)).

16. At the 13th meeting, on 29 June, the President of the Council made an opening statement.

17. At the same meeting, the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs introduced the report of the Secretary-General under the item (E/2010/93).

18. At the 16th meeting, on 30 June, the President made a statement and declared closed the Development Cooperation Forum.

Development cooperation

19. At its 13th meeting, on 29 June, the Council heard keynote addresses by Andris Piebalgs, European Commissioner for Development; Yi Xiaozhun, Vice-Minister of Commerce, China; and Paavo Väyrynen, Minister of Foreign Trade and Development, Finland, on the theme "Development cooperation".

20. The Council then adjourned its plenary meeting and proceeded by holding five policy dialogues.

Policy dialogue 1 on the theme "Promoting greater coherence: how can all policies be geared towards development goals?"

21. Policy dialogue 1 was chaired by the President of the Council and moderated by Martin Dahinden, Director-General, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation.

22. The moderator made a statement.

23. Presentations were made by the following panellists: Nguyen The Phuong, Vice-Minister of Planning and Investment, Viet Nam; Kampeta Sayinzoga, Permanent Secretary and Secretary to the Treasury, Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, Rwanda; Eckhard Deutscher, Chair, Development Assistance

Committee, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development; and José Antonio Ocampo, Professor, Columbia University.

24. The panellists engaged in a dialogue with the representatives of the Russian Federation, Brazil, Belgium, Argentina, Guatemala, France, China, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Morocco and Bangladesh, and with the observers for Yemen (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China), Israel, Spain, Nepal (on behalf of the least developed countries), Nicaragua and Indonesia.

25. Statements were made by the observers for the European Union and the Inter-Parliamentary Union.

26. At the invitation of the President of the Council, a statement was also made by the observer for the Women's Working Group on Financing for Development, an alliance of various networks of women's non-governmental organizations.

Policy dialogue 2 on the theme "Accountable and transparent development cooperation: how can we build more equal partnerships?"

27. Policy dialogue 2 was chaired by the President of the Council and moderated by Anders Johnsson, Secretary-General, Inter-Parliamentary Union.

28. The moderator made a statement.

29. Presentations were made by the following panellists: Mustafa Mkulo, Minister of Finance and Economic Affairs, United Republic of Tanzania; Irene Freudenschuss-Reichl, Director-General of Development Cooperation, Federal Ministry of European and International Affairs, Austria; Michael Anderson, Director-General for Policy and Global Issues, Department for International Development, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; and Ingrid Srinath, Secretary-General, CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation.

30. The panellists engaged in a dialogue with the representatives of Brazil, Argentina, Canada and Mongolia and with the observers for Indonesia, Spain (on behalf of the European Union), Nicaragua, Sierra Leone and Ireland.

31. Statements were made by the representative of the International Monetary Fund and by the observer for the Inter-Parliamentary Union.

32. Statements were also made by the observer for Nord-Sud XXI, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Council, and — at the invitation of the President of the Council — by the observers for the non-governmental organizations Service Centre for Development Cooperation and North-South Institute.

Policy dialogue 3 on the theme "South-South, triangular and decentralized cooperation"

33. Policy dialogue 3 was chaired by the President of the Council and moderated by Hardeep Singh Puri, Permanent Representative of India to the United Nations.

34. The moderator made a statement.

35. Presentations were made by the following panellists: Christoph Beier, Managing Director, German Agency for Technical Cooperation; Luiz Pereira, Deputy Governor, Central Bank of Brazil; Enrique Maruri Londoño, Director of

International Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Colombia; and Elisabeth Gateau, Secretary-General, United Cities and Local Governments.

36. The panellists engaged in a dialogue with the representatives of the Russian Federation, Brazil, Uruguay, China, the Congo, Japan, France and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, and with the observers for Nicaragua, Spain, Portugal, Mexico, Nepal, Indonesia and Israel.

37. Statements were made by the representative of the World Bank and by the observer for the Inter-Parliamentary Union.

38. A statement was also made by the observer for the IBON Foundation, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Council.

Policy dialogue 4 on the theme "Impact of multiple crises: allocating resources among competing needs"

39. Policy dialogue 4 was chaired by the President of the Council and moderated by Nitin Desai, Special Adviser to the Secretary-General for the World Summit on the Information Society.

40. The moderator made a statement.

41. Presentations were made by the following panellists: Marie-Josée Jacobs, Minister of Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Affairs, Luxembourg; Masihur Rahman, Economic Affairs Adviser to the Prime Minister, Bangladesh; Alonzo Fulgham, Chief Operating Officer, United States Agency for International Development; and Carlos Primo Braga, Director, Economic Policy and Debt, Poverty Reduction and Economic Management Network, World Bank.

42. The panellists engaged in a dialogue with the representatives of Brazil, Morocco, Iraq, Japan, France, the Republic of Korea, the Congo and Saint Lucia and with the observers for Indonesia, Nepal, Cape Verde and Nicaragua.

43. A statement was made by the observer for the Commonwealth Secretariat.

44. Statements were also made by the observers for the following non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Council: International Trade Union Confederation, ActionAid and Association for Women's Rights in Development.

Policy dialogue 5 on the theme "Achieving the Millennium Development Goals by 2015: an agenda for more and improved development cooperation"

45. Policy dialogue 5 was chaired by the President of the Council and moderated by Helen Clark, Chair, United Nations Development Group, and Administrator, United Nations Development Programme.

46. The moderator made a statement.

47. Presentations were made by the following panellists: Samura Kamara, Minister of Finance and Development, Sierra Leone; Robert McMullan, Parliamentary Secretary for International Development Assistance, Australia; Carsten Staur, Permanent Representative of Denmark to the United Nations; and David Lane, President and Chief Executive Officer, ONE.

48. The panellists engaged in a dialogue with the representatives of Mongolia, Pakistan, Slovakia, Japan and Brazil and with the observers for the Gambia, Indonesia and Nicaragua.

49. Statements were made by the observers for the European Union and the Inter-Parliamentary Union and by the representative of the International Labour Organization.

50. Statements were also made by the observer for the Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations in Consultative Relationship with the United Nations, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Council, and — at the invitation of the President of the Council — by the observer for the non-governmental organization, LDC Watch.

C. Annual ministerial review on the theme "Implementing the internationally agreed goals and commitments in regard to gender equality and empowerment of women"

51. At its 11th, 12th, 15th, 17th and 18th meetings, on 28 and 30 June and 1 July 2010, the Council held its annual ministerial review on the theme "Implementing the internationally agreed goals and commitments in regard to gender equality and empowerment of women" (agenda item 2 (c)).

52. At the 11th meeting, on 28 June, the President of the Council made a statement.

53. Parallel to the 15th meeting, on 30 June, the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs made a statement and introduced the report of the Secretary-General under the item (E/2010/4-E/CN.6/2010/2).

Voluntary national presentation: Brazil

54. At its 11th meeting, on 28 June, the Council began the voluntary national presentations on the theme of the annual ministerial review and heard a presentation by the representative of Brazil, Nilcéa Freire, Minister, Department of Women's Policies. The presentation and the ensuing discussions were moderated by Gert Rosenthal, Permanent Representative of Guatemala to the United Nations.

55. Comments were made and questions were raised by the representative of the United States of America and by the observer for Mexico, as reviewers of the presentation. In the ensuing discussion, comments were made and questions were raised by the representatives of Argentina and Morocco and by the observer for Angola.

56. The Minister responded to comments made and questions raised by the reviewers and the delegations.

Voluntary national presentations: Netherlands, Guatemala and Republic of Moldova

57. At its 12th meeting, on 28 June, the Council continued the voluntary national presentations on the theme of the annual ministerial review and heard presentations by the Netherlands, Guatemala and the Republic of Moldova. The presentations and

the ensuing discussions were moderated by Helen Clark, Chair, United Nations Development Group, and Administrator, United Nations Development Programme.

58. At the same meeting, the Council heard a presentation by the observer for the Netherlands, Herman Schaper, Permanent Representative of the Netherlands to the United Nations.

59. Comments were made and questions were raised by the representatives of Guatemala, France and the United States of America, as reviewers of the presentation. In the ensuing discussion, comments were made and questions were raised by the observer for Israel.

60. A statement was made by the observer for Rambhau Mhalgi Prabodhini, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Council.

61. The Permanent Representative and Robert Dijksterhuis, Head, Gender Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands, responded to comments made and questions raised by the reviewers and the delegations.

62. Also at its 12th meeting, on 28 June, the Council heard presentations by the representative of Guatemala, Karin Slowing Umaña, Secretary of State for Planning and Programming; Mirna Montegro, Technical Director, Reproductive Health Observation; and Silvia Pineda, Executive Director, Sugar Growers Association.

63. Comments were made and questions were raised by the representative of Germany and by the observer for Mexico, as reviewers of the presentations. In the ensuing discussion, comments were made and questions were raised by the representative of the Congo and by the observers for Israel, the Netherlands and Burundi.

64. The Secretary of State, the Technical Director and the Executive Director responded to comments made and questions raised by the reviewers and the delegations.

65. Also at its 12th meeting, on 28 June, the Council heard a presentation by the representative of the Republic of Moldova, Victor Bodiu, Minister of State.

66. Comments were made and questions were raised by the representative of the United States of America and by the observers for Azerbaijan and Romania, as reviewers of the presentation. In the ensuing discussion, comments were made and questions were raised by the representative of the United Nations Development Programme.

67. A statement was made by a civil society representative.

68. The Minister of State and Vadim Pistrinciuk, Deputy Minister of Labour, Social Protection and Family, Republic of Moldova, responded to comments made and questions raised by the reviewers and the delegations.

Voluntary national presentations: Namibia, France and United States of America

69. At its 15th meeting, on 30 June, the Council continued the voluntary national presentations on the theme of the annual ministerial review and heard presentations by Namibia, France and the United States of America. The presentations and the ensuing discussions were moderated by Gert Rosenthal, Permanent Representative of Guatemala to the United Nations.

70. At the same meeting, the Council heard presentations by the representatives of Namibia, Doreen Sioka, Minister of Gender Equality and Child Welfare; and Tapera Chirawu, a professor from the University of Namibia.

71. Comments were made and questions were raised by the representative of Finland and by the observers for Spain and South Africa, as reviewers of the presentations.

72. The Minister and the professor responded to comments made and questions raised by the reviewers.

73. Also at its 15th meeting, on 30 June, the Council heard a presentation by the representative of France, Fabrice Heyries, Executive Director, Women's Rights and Gender Equality.

74. Comments were made and questions were raised by the representative of Morocco and by the observer for the Netherlands, as reviewers of the presentation. In the ensuing discussion, comments were made and questions were raised by the observer for Israel.

75. A statement was made by the observer for Rambhau Mhalgi Probodhini, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Council, and by a civil society representative.

76. The Executive Director and Cécile Sportis, Gender Adviser, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, France, responded to comments made and questions raised by the reviewers and the delegations.

77. Also at its 15th meeting, on 30 June, the Council heard presentations by the representatives of the United States of America, Melanne Verveer, Ambassador-at-large for Global Women's Issues, and Alonzo Fulgham, Chief Operating Officer, United States Agency for International Development.

78. Comments were made and questions were raised by the representative of Bangladesh and by the observers for Denmark and the United Republic of Tanzania, as reviewers of the presentations.

79. A statement was made by the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs.

80. The Ambassador-at-large and the Chief Operating Officer responded to comments made and questions raised by the reviewers and the Secretariat.

Voluntary national presentations: Portugal, Republic of Korea and Norway

81. At its 17th meeting, on 1 July, the Council continued the voluntary national presentations on the theme of the annual ministerial review and heard presentations by Portugal, the Republic of Korea and Norway. The presentations and the ensuing discussions were moderated by Ritva Koukku-Ronde, Under-Secretary of State, Finland.

82. At the same meeting, the Council heard presentations by the observers for Portugal, Elza Pais, Secretary of State for Gender Equality, and João Gomes Cravinho, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation.

83. Comments were made and questions were raised by the representatives of Guatemala and Norway, as reviewers of the presentations. In the ensuing discussion, comments were made and questions were raised by the observer for Cape Verde.

84. The Secretaries of State responded to comments made and questions raised by the reviewers and the delegation.

85. Also at its 17th meeting, on 1 July, the Council heard a presentation by the representative of the Republic of Korea, Paik Hee Young, Minister of Gender Equality and Family.

86. Comments were made and questions were raised by the representative of Chile and by the observers for Indonesia and Sweden, as reviewers of the presentation.

87. The Minister and Shin Boonam, Deputy Permanent Representative of the Republic of Korea to the United Nations, responded to comments made and questions raised by the reviewers.

88. Also at its 17th meeting, on 1 July, the Council heard presentations by the representatives of Norway, Ingrid Fiskaa, Secretary of State for International Development; Mette Moberg, Forum for Women and Development; Trine Lise Sundnes, Norwegian Confederation of Trade Unions; and Svein Oppegaard, Confederation of Norwegian Enterprise.

89. Comments were made and questions were raised by the representative of Guatemala and by the observer for the Netherlands, as reviewers of the presentation. In the ensuing discussion, comments were made and questions were raised by the observer for Portugal.

90. The Secretary of State responded to comments made and questions raised by the reviewers and the delegation.

Voluntary national presentations: Australia, Congo and Mongolia

91. At its 18th meeting, on 1 July, the Council continued the voluntary national presentations on the theme of the annual ministerial review and heard the presentations by Australia, the Congo and Mongolia. The presentations and the ensuing discussions were moderated by the President of the Economic and Social Council.

92. At the same meeting, the Council heard a presentation by the representative of Australia, Robert McMullan, Parliamentary Secretary for International Development Assistance.

93. Comments were made and questions were raised by the observers for Timor-Leste, Papua New Guinea and Portugal, as reviewers of the presentation. In the ensuing discussion, comments were made and questions were raised by the observer for Israel.

94. The Parliamentary Secretary responded to comments made and questions raised by the reviewers and the delegation.

95. Also at its 18th meeting, on 1 July, the Council heard a presentation by the representative of the Congo, Jeanne Françoise Leckomba Loumeto-Pombo, Minister for the Promotion and Integration of Women.

96. Comments were made and questions were raised by the representatives of China and France, as reviewers of the presentation.

97. The Minister and Cornélie Gabrielle Adou Ngapi, Director-General for the Integration of Women in Development, Congo, responded to comments made and questions raised by the reviewers.

98. At the invitation of the Minister, a statement was made by Martin Itoua, Chair of the Coordinating Office for Civil Society Associations and Networks in the Congo, as part of the voluntary national presentation of the Congo.

99. Also at its 18th meeting, on 1 July, the Council heard presentations by the observers for Mongolia, Tugsjargal Gandi, Minister for Social Welfare and Labour; Nasan-Ulzii Enkhnasan, Senior Specialist, Division for Strategy and Policy Planning, Ministry of Social Welfare and Labour; and Urantsooj Gombosuren, Vice-President, MoFemNet.

100. Comments were made and questions were raised by the representatives of Chile and Japan, as reviewers of the presentations.

101. A statement was made by the representative of the World Meteorological Organization.

102. The Senior Specialist and the Vice-President responded to comments made and questions raised by the reviewers and the delegation.

D. Thematic discussion on the theme "Current global and national trends and challenges and their impact on gender equality and empowerment of women"

103. Parallel to its 15th meeting, on 30 June 2010, the Council held a special policy dialogue on the theme "The role of women in countries in special situations" in the context of its thematic discussion on the theme "Current global and national trends and challenges and their impact on gender equality and empowerment of women" (agenda item 2 (d)).

104. At the same meeting, the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs made a statement and introduced the report of the Secretary-General under the item (E/2010/49).

Special policy dialogue on the theme "The role of women in countries in special situations"

105. The Vice-President of the Council, Octavio Errázuriz (Chile), opened the special policy dialogue and made a statement.

106. A statement was made by Patrick Hayford, Director, Office of the Special Adviser on Africa, on behalf of Cheick Sidi Diarra, Under-Secretary-General, Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Africa and High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States.

107. The moderator, Carla Koppell, Director, Institute for Inclusive Security, also made a statement.

108. Presentations were made by the following panellists: Leymah Gbowee, Executive Director, Women Peace and Security Network Africa; Frances Stewart, Director, Centre for Research on Inequality, Human Security and Ethnicity, University of Oxford; Jan Egeland, Director, Norwegian Institute of International Affairs; and Graciana del Castillo, Senior Research Scholar, Columbia University.

109. The panellists engaged in a dialogue with the representatives of the United States of America, Argentina, Australia (on behalf of the Pacific Islands Forum) and the Republic of Korea and with the observers for Nepal and Indonesia.

110. Statements were made by the observer for the European Union and by the representative of the United Nations Development Fund for Women.

111. Statements were also made by the observers for the following non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Council: International Presentation Association of the Sisters of the Presentation of the Blessed Virgin Mary and International Planned Parenthood Federation.

E. General debate of the high-level segment

112. The Council held the general debate of its high-level segment at meetings held in parallel to its 17th to 19th meetings, on 1 and 2 July 2010.

113. At the meeting held in parallel to the 17th meeting, on 1 July, the Vice-President of the Council, Somduth Soborun (Mauritius), opened the general debate and made a statement.

114. At the same meeting, the Council heard statements by Abdullah M. Alsaidi, Yemen (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China); Jan Grauls, Belgium (on behalf of the European Union); Gyan Chandra Acharya, Nepal (on behalf of the Group of Least Developed Countries); Nouzha Skalli, Minister of Social Development, Family and Solidarity, Morocco; Sardar Muhammad Latif Khan Khosa, Adviser to the Prime Minister on Information Technology, Pakistan; Nilcéa Freire, Minister, Department of Women's Policies, Brazil; Urmas Paet, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Estonia; Maria Rosaria Carfagna, Minister of Equal Opportunities, Italy; Jolanta Fedak, Minister of Labour and Social Policy, Poland; Doreen Sioka, Minister of Gender Equality and Child Welfare, Namibia; Alcinda de Abreu, Minister of Coordination of Environmental Action, Mozambique; Alexander Yakoenko, Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs, Russian Federation; Ol'ga Algayerová, Secretary of State, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Slovakia; Hossin Farahi, Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs, Islamic Republic of Iran; Hynek Kmonicek, Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs, Czech Republic; Robert McMullan, Parliamentary Secretary for International Development Assistance, Australia; Atanas Manyala Keya, Assistant Minister, Ministry of Gender and Children's Affairs, Kenya; Solveiga Silkalna, Special Envoy of the Prime Minister, Latvia; Irene Freudenschuss-Reichl, Director-General of Development Cooperation, Austria; Mazai Renford, Director, Golda Meir Mount Carmel International Training Centre, Israel; Varinia Daza, Adviser to the Minister of Development and Planning, Plurinational State of Bolivia; Olivier Chave, Head, Division Global Institutions, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation; and Kampeta Sayinzoga, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, Rwanda.

115. Also at the same meeting, a statement was made by the observer for the National Right to Life Educational Trust Fund, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Council.

116. At the meeting held in parallel to its 18th meeting, on 1 July, the Council continued the general debate of its high-level segment and heard statements by Christian Wenaweser, Permanent Representative of Liechtenstein to the United Nations; Li Baodong, Permanent Representative of China to the United Nations; Baso Sangqu, Permanent Representative of South Africa to the United Nations; Khalid Abdalrazaq Al Nafisee, Permanent Representative of Saudi Arabia to the United Nations; Peter Wittig, Permanent Representative of Germany to the United Nations; Andrei Dapkiunas, Permanent Representative of Belarus to the United Nations; Mary Elizabeth Flores, Permanent Representative of Honduras to the United Nations; Paulette A. Bethel, Permanent Representative of the Bahamas to the United Nations; Gonzalo Gutiérrez, Permanent Representative of Peru to the United Nations; Dalius Čekuolis, Permanent Representative of Lithuania to the United Nations (on behalf of the Convening Group of the Community of Democracies); Jorge Argüello, Permanent Representative of Argentina to the United Nations; Susan Waffa-Ogoo, Permanent Representative of the Gambia to the United Nations; José Luis Cancela, Permanent Representative of Uruguay to the United Nations; Yuriy Sergeyev, Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations; Leslie Kojo Christian, Permanent Representative of Ghana to the United Nations; Claude Heller, Permanent Representative of Mexico to the United Nations; Fazli Çorman, Deputy Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations; Aman Hassen, Chargé d'affaires a.i., Permanent Mission of Ethiopia to the United Nations; Neven Mikec, Deputy Permanent Representative of Croatia to the United Nations; Rodolfo Eliseo Benítez Versón, Deputy Permanent Representative of Cuba to the United Nations; Carlos Enrique García González, Chargé d'affaires a.i., Permanent Mission of El Salvador to the United Nations; Hasan Kleib, Permanent Representative of Indonesia to the United Nations; and Shin Boonam, Deputy Permanent Representative of the Republic of Korea to the United Nations.

117. At the same meeting, a statement was made by Archbishop Celestino Migliore, Permanent Observer for the Holy See to the United Nations.

118. At the meeting held in parallel to its 19th meeting, on 2 July, the Council continued the general debate of its high-level segment and heard statements by A.K.M. Masihur Rahman, Economic Affairs Adviser to the Prime Minister, Bangladesh; Octavio Errázuriz, Permanent Representative of Chile to the United Nations; Preneet Kaur, Minister of State for External Affairs, India; Frederick D. Barton, Representative to the Economic and Social Council, United States Mission to the United Nations; Hamid Al Bayati, Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations; Claudia Blum, Permanent Representative of Colombia to the United Nations; Christine Kalamwina, Director, Social, Legal and Governance Affairs, Gender in Development Division, Zambia; Norihiro Okuda, Deputy Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations; Julio Rafael Escalona Ojeda, Deputy Permanent Representative of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela to the United Nations; Ezinne Nwadinobi, Director of Social Services, National Planning Commission, Nigeria; Libran N. Cabactulan, Permanent Representative of the Philippines to the United Nations; and Gert Rosenthal, Permanent Representative of Guatemala to the United Nations.

119. At the same meeting, statements were made by the following representatives of intergovernmental organizations: Amy Muedin, International Organization for Migration; Ufuk Gokcen, Organization of the Islamic Conference; Marwan Jilani, International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies; Anita L. Defrantz, Member and Chair, Women and Sport Commission, International Olympic Committee; Kilontsi Mporogomyi, Inter-Parliamentary Union; and Antonio Marzano, President, International Association of Economic and Social Councils and Similar Institutions.

120. Also at the same meeting, statements were made by Lila Hanitra Ratsifandrihamanana, Director, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations Liaison Office with the United Nations, New York (also on behalf of the International Fund for Agricultural Development and the World Food Programme), and by Elena Gastaldo, International Labour Organization.

121. Statements were also made by the observers for the following non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Council: International Alliance of Women; HelpAge International; International Committee for Arab-Israeli Reconciliation; and World Society for the Protection of Animals.

F. Ministerial declaration of the high-level segment

Action taken by the Council

122. At the 19th meeting, on 2 July 2010, the President of the Council made a statement and introduced and orally corrected the draft ministerial declaration of the high-level segment of the substantive session of 2010 of the Council, entitled "Implementing the internationally agreed goals and commitments in regard to gender equality and empowerment of women" (E/2010/L.8).

123. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft ministerial declaration, as orally corrected.

124. Following the adoption of the ministerial declaration, statements were made by the representative of Belgium (on behalf of the European Union) and by the observer for Yemen (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China).

125. The text of the ministerial declaration read as follows:

> **"Ministerial declaration of the high-level segment of the substantive session of 2010 of the Economic and Social Council**
>
> **"Implementing the internationally agreed goals and commitments in regard to gender equality and empowerment of women**
>
> "*We, the Ministers and Heads of Delegations participating in the high-level segment of the substantive session of 2010 of the Economic and Social Council, held in New York from 28 June to 2 July 2010, whose annual ministerial review had as its theme 'Implementing the internationally agreed goals and commitments in regard to gender equality and empowerment of women'*,
>
> "*Having met* three months before the High-level Plenary Meeting of the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly, to be held from 20 to

22 September 2010, which will focus on accelerating progress towards the achievement of all the Millennium Development Goals by 2015,

"*Have adopted* the following declaration:

"1. We reaffirm that the full and effective implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action[1] and the outcomes of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly,[2] the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women[3] by States parties, our commitments under the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development,[4] the outcomes of other relevant United Nations summits and conferences, and relevant resolutions, is part of an interconnected framework that underpins the work undertaken to advance gender equality and the empowerment of women and produces essential contributions to the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration.[5]

"2. We reaffirm that gender equality, the empowerment of women, women's full enjoyment of human rights and the eradication of poverty are essential to economic and social development, including the achievement of all the Millennium Development Goals. We also reaffirm the vital role of women as agents of development.

"3. We emphasize the commitment made by the Economic and Social Council to contribute to the High-level Plenary Meeting of the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly on accelerating progress towards the achievement of all the Millennium Development Goals by 2015.

"4. We welcome the establishment of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, to be known as UN-Women, and pledge our full support to its operationalization, which will strengthen the ability of the United Nations to support the achievement of gender equality and the empowerment of women worldwide.

"5. We express deep concern at the negative impact of the ongoing global crises, such as the financial and economic crisis, the food crisis and continuing food insecurity, and the energy crisis, as well as the challenges presented by natural disasters and climate change to the achievement of gender equality, the empowerment of women and the Millennium Development Goals. We call for enhanced cooperation and concerted action to address these crises and challenges. We recognize that women are disproportionately affected by many of these crises and challenges, but we also recognize that women have a key leadership role to play, including in decision-making, when responding to them.

"[1] Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4-15 September 1995 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annexes I and II.

"[2] General Assembly resolution S-23/2, annex, and resolution S-23/3, annex.

"[3] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1249, No. 20378.

"[4] *Report of the International Conference on Population and Development, Cairo, 5-13 September 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.95.XIII.18), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

"[5] See General Assembly resolution 55/2.

"6. We commit ourselves to taking the necessary steps to achieve all the internationally agreed development goals, in particular the Millennium Development Goals, by 2015.

"7. While noting that, in the past decade, some progress has been achieved in realizing the Millennium Development Goals, we express concern at the unevenness of the progress towards achieving the goals and targets both regionally and thematically, in particular Goal 3 on promoting gender equality and empowering women, Goal 5 on improving maternal health, including achieving universal access to reproductive health, and Goal 6 on combating HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases, as well as the objectives encompassed within the gender equality-related dimensions of all the other Millennium Development Goals. We stress that investing in women and girls has a multiplier effect on productivity, efficiency and sustained economic growth and that achieving Goal 3 is essential to the achievement of all the Millennium Development Goals.

"8. We call for integrated, comprehensive, multisectoral and gender-responsive approaches to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, which are based on strong coordination and cooperation across all sectors. We commit ourselves to ensuring that national development plans, poverty eradication strategies, strategies for achieving the Millennium Development Goals and other macrolevel planning instruments and processes systematically contribute to the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women. We underline the critical role of the global partnership for development in achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals. We therefore call upon all countries to strengthen efforts in this regard.

"9. We recognize that action on a number of cross-cutting issues will positively enhance the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals and commitments, including the Millennium Development Goals. Towards this end, we:

"(a) Stress the need for efforts to tackle discriminatory attitudes and gender stereotypes which perpetuate discrimination against women and stereotypic roles of men and women, and recognize the important role of the media and education in addressing negative portrayals of women and girls;

"(b) Emphasize the need for a holistic approach to ending all forms of discrimination and violence against women and girls across all sectors, including through initiatives designed to prevent and combat gender-based violence, to encourage and support efforts by men and boys to take an active part in the prevention and elimination of all forms of violence, especially gender-based violence, and to increase awareness of their responsibility in respect of ending the cycle of violence;

"(c) Also emphasize the need for effective measures at all levels to ensure the full empowerment of women in all areas, including equal participation of women and men at all levels and in decision-making processes in all areas;

"(d) Further emphasize the critical role of men and boys, and call for measures aimed at fostering their greater involvement in efforts to achieve gender equality and the empowerment of women;

"(e) Emphasize the need to strengthen the full integration of women into the formal economy, in particular into economic decision-making, and to improve our ability to measure, in quantitative and qualitative terms, unremunerated and informal work that is not reflected in national accounts in order to more accurately assess and reflect its value in such accounts as well as in economic and fiscal policies, so that women's time can be valued and women and men can enjoy equal treatment, pay and economic power, including through the sharing of paid and unpaid work;

"(f) Also emphasize the need for measures to ensure that women and girls with disabilities are not subject to multiple or aggravated forms of discrimination or excluded from participation in the implementation of the internationally agreed development goals, and in this regard further emphasize the need to ensure their equal access to education at all levels, including technical and vocational training, and adequate rehabilitation programmes, health care and services and employment opportunities, to protect and promote all their human rights and to eliminate existing inequalities between women and men with disabilities;

"(g) Further emphasize the crucial role and contribution of rural women, including indigenous women, in respect of enhancing agricultural and rural development, improving food security and eradicating poverty, and we stress the need for concerted action at all levels to support rural women's economic empowerment by, inter alia, ensuring women's equal access to productive resources, financing, technologies, training and markets and facilitating rural women's participation in planning and decision-making, so that they can realize their full potential.

"10. Recognizing that implementation gaps in the achievement of gender equality and the empowerment of women persist, we stress the importance of implementing the following strategies across all areas so as to close those gaps:

"(a) Strengthen the political commitment and leadership of all stakeholders, at all levels and across all sectors, in support of gender equality, the empowerment of women, women's full enjoyment of human rights and the eradication of poverty;

"(b) Implement comprehensive national policies and action plans on gender equality and the empowerment of women, including for the achievement of the internationally agreed goals and commitments, which include measurable goals, targets and timetables; establish monitoring and accountability mechanisms; and assess the costs of and provide necessary funding for implementation;

"(c) Promote the mainstreaming of a gender perspective in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of national policies and programmes in all political, economic and social spheres to ensure that the needs and priorities of women and girls, and men and boys, are taken into account;

"(d) Strengthen the capacity of national mechanisms for gender equality and the empowerment of women and, where they exist, national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights, so as to enable them to play a stronger role across all sectors;

"(e) Enact and strengthen comprehensive legal frameworks that promote gender equality and the empowerment of women and prohibit discrimination against women and girls, including, as appropriate, by reviewing existing legal frameworks, and ensure the full and effective enforcement and monitoring of those comprehensive frameworks, as well as take appropriate measures to ensure equal access to justice;

"(f) Design and implement programmes, including educational and awareness-raising programmes, that promote the active involvement of men and boys in eliminating gender stereotypes as well as fostering respectful relationships with women and girls; encourage men and boys to become agents of change in promoting and protecting the human rights of women and girls and promote the equal sharing of responsibilities between men and women across the life cycle; and combat stereotypic attitudes concerning women's and men's roles and responsibilities within the family and society at large;

"(g) Intensify national efforts, including with the support of the international community, to prevent and eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls; develop measures that encourage and support the efforts of men and boys to take an active role in this regard, as part of strategies of zero tolerance for violence against women and girls; address the consequences of violence against women and girls, including by providing adequate short- and long-term support for victims of violence; and enhance judicial capacity in this regard;

"(h) Develop and implement gender-sensitive policies and programmes aimed at promoting women's economic empowerment, including by enhancing their access to full and productive employment and decent work and equal pay for equal work or work of equal value, and at supporting women's technical, managerial and entrepreneurial capacities and initiatives, with a view to ensuring sustainable and adequate income-generation and empowering women as equal partners with men in these domains;

"(i) Promote and protect women's equal access to adequate housing, property and land, including rights to inheritance, and enable them to secure access to credit, through appropriate constitutional, legislative and administrative measures;

"(j) Facilitate access by women to affordable microfinance, in particular microcredit, which can contribute to poverty eradication, gender equality and the empowerment of women;

"(k) Ensure women's access to social protection schemes; provide adequate social safety nets; and strengthen State- and community-based support systems as an integral part of social policy, in order to enable women and girls, particularly those living in poverty, to withstand adverse economic environments and so as to contribute to their well-being;

"(l) Develop and strengthen policies, strategies and programmes designed to address the inequality affecting women and girls in respect of access to and achievement of education at all levels and commit to eradicating illiteracy, to ensuring, by 2015, access to and completion of free and compulsory quality primary education and, in this regard, to reaffirming the Dakar Framework for Action[6] on education for all;

"(m) Ensure access of women and girls to formal and non-formal education and vocational training, including lifelong learning and retraining and adult and long-distance education, including in information and communications technology and entrepreneurial skills, in order to promote the empowerment of women, inter alia, by enhancing and facilitating women's access to full and productive employment and decent work;

"(n) Improve access to health systems for women and girls, including through gender-sensitive national strategies and public-health policies and programmes that are comprehensive, affordable and better geared to meeting their needs and that encourage women's active participation in their design and implementation. In this regard, we recognize the increasing incidence of non-communicable diseases and their impact on women, and stress the need for multisectoral responses and the integration of cost-effective interventions aimed at combating these diseases;

"(o) Reaffirm that gender equality and the empowerment of women cannot be achieved without promoting and protecting the right of women to enjoy the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, including sexual and reproductive health. We reiterate our commitments in this regard, including the commitments relating to sexual and reproductive health, and the promotion and protection of all human rights in this context. We emphasize the need for the provision of universal access to reproductive health, including by integrating family planning, sexual health and health-care services into national strategies and programmes;

"(p) Strengthen initiatives that would increase the capacities of women and adolescent girls to protect themselves from HIV infection, in view of the feminization of the HIV/AIDS epidemic, and ensure that HIV/AIDS programmes address the specific vulnerabilities and needs of women and girls, taking into account local circumstances. We also emphasize that gender inequality is one of the major drivers of the HIV/AIDS epidemic;

"(q) Increase, where necessary, the resources, both human and financial, required to support the implementation of gender-sensitive policies and programmes and for improved tracking and monitoring of expenditures allocated for the promotion of gender equality, the empowerment of women and gender mainstreaming, including by undertaking gender-responsive budget planning, allocation and revenue raising, and encourage the integration of gender perspectives in aid modalities and efforts to enhance aid delivery mechanisms;

"[6] See United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Final Report of the World Education Forum, Dakar, Senegal, 26-28 April 2000* (Paris, 2000).

"(r) Improve and systematize the collection, analysis and dissemination of sex-, age- and disability-disaggregated data; enhance capacity development in this regard; and develop gender-sensitive indicators to support legislative developments, policymaking and national systems for monitoring and reporting on progress and impacts;

"(s) Pursue and strengthen a broad range of partnerships at the national and international levels in a sustainable manner, including among members of the international community, Governments, civil society, including women's organizations, and the private sector, and the active involvement of all relevant stakeholders, in particular in supporting the efforts of national authorities to effectively plan and implement their commitments towards gender equality and the empowerment of women.

"11. We underline our commitment to strengthening national efforts, including with the support of international cooperation, aimed at addressing the rights and needs of women and girls affected by natural disasters, armed conflicts, other complex humanitarian emergencies, trafficking in persons and terrorism, within the context of actions geared to the realization of the internationally agreed goals and commitments related to gender equality and the empowerment of women, including the Millennium Development Goals. We also underline the need to take concerted actions in conformity with international law to remove the obstacles to the full realization of the rights of women and girls living under foreign occupation, so as to ensure the achievement of the above-mentioned goals and commitments.

"12. We urge developed countries that have not yet done so, in accordance with their commitments, to make concrete efforts towards meeting the target of 0.7 per cent of their gross national product for official development assistance to developing countries and the target of 0.15-0.20 per cent of their gross national product for official development assistance to least developed countries, and encourage developing countries to build on the progress achieved in ensuring that official development assistance is used effectively to help meet development goals and targets and to help them, inter alia, to achieve gender equality and the empowerment of women.

"13. We request the Economic and Social Council to take appropriate action to promote and ensure effective and systematic gender mainstreaming in all areas of its work, including in its subsidiary bodies.

"14. We reaffirm the importance of the equal participation of women and men at all levels in the prevention and resolution of conflicts and in peacebuilding processes, and commit ourselves to intensifying our efforts in this regard. We note the upcoming tenth anniversary of the adoption of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000). We urge the Economic and Social Council and the Peacebuilding Commission, in pursuance of their relationship as established in the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[67] to explore ways of strengthening the contribution of women towards this end.

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[67] See General Assembly resolution 60/1.

"15. We recognize the important role of the United Nations system in supporting the efforts of Member States to implement their commitments to gender equality and the empowerment of women, and also recognize the importance of strengthened coordination, coherence, efficiency and accountability within the United Nations system as well as enhanced partnerships with relevant stakeholders, including the private sector, non-governmental organizations, including women's organizations, foundations and other entities of civil society. In this regard, we take note of the contributions and opportunities offered by recent ongoing initiatives, such as the Secretary-General's campaign "UNiTE to End Violence against Women" and, inter alia, the United Nations Trust Fund in Support of Actions to Eliminate Violence Against Women; the Secretary-General's Network of Men Leaders; the Global Jobs Pact, adopted on 19 June 2009 by the International Labour Conference at its ninety-eighth session; and the Women's Empowerment Principles: Equality Means Business, which offer guidance on how to empower women in the workplace, the marketplace and the community. We encourage the Secretary-General to take a more comprehensive approach in addressing all twelve critical areas identified in the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action.

"16. We encourage United Nations country teams to support, through the United Nations Development Assistance Framework, national efforts to accelerate progress towards achieving the internationally agreed development goals and commitments related to gender equality and the empowerment of women.

"17. We call upon the High-level Plenary Meeting of the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly on accelerating progress towards the achievement of all the Millennium Development Goals by 2015, to take into account in its deliberations the recommendations contained in the present declaration and to ensure that gender perspectives are fully integrated into the outcome of the Meeting."

Closure of the high-level segment

126. At the 19th meeting, on 2 July 2010, following a statement by the President of the Council, a statement was made by the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs.

127. At the same meeting, the President of the Council made a concluding statement and declared closed the high-level segment of the substantive session of 2010 of the Council.

Chapter IV

Operational activities segment

Operational activities of the United Nations for international development cooperation (agenda item 3)

1. The Council considered agenda item 3 and its sub-items (a) (Follow-up to policy recommendations of the General Assembly and the Council) and (b) (Reports of the Executive Boards of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund, the United Nations Children's Fund and the World Food Programme) at its 27th to 31st and 46th meetings, on 9, 12, 13 and 23 July 2010. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2010/SR.27-31 and 46). For its consideration of agenda item 3 as a whole, the Council had before it the report of the High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation on its sixteenth session (A/65/39).

2. At the 27th meeting, on 9 July, the Vice-President of the Council, Alexandru Cujba (Republic of Moldova), opened the operational activities segment and made a statement.

3. At the same meeting, the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs made a statement and introduced the reports of the Secretary-General under item 3 (a) (A/65/79-E/2010/76; E/2010/52, E/2010/53 and E/2010/70).

Action taken by the Council

4. Under agenda item 3 as a whole, the Council adopted decision 2010/251.

Documentation considered by the Council in connection with agenda item 3

5. At its 46th meeting, on 23 July, on the proposal of the Vice-President of the Council, Somduth Soborun (Mauritius), and in accordance with General Assembly decision 55/488, the Council took note of a number of documents considered in connection with agenda item 3 as a whole. See Council decision 2010/251.

A. Follow-up to policy recommendations of the General Assembly and the Council (agenda item 3 (a))

6. For its consideration of agenda item 3 (a), the Council had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the analysis of the funding of operational activities for development of the United Nations system for 2008 (A/65/79-E/2010/76);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the actions taken by the executive boards and governing bodies of the United Nations funds, programmes and specialized agencies in the area of simplification and harmonization of the United Nations development system (E/2010/52);

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on the functioning of the resident coordinator system, including costs and benefits (E/2010/53);

(d) Report of the Secretary-General on the results achieved and measures and processes implemented in follow-up to General Assembly resolution 62/208 on the triennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system (E/2010/70);

(e) Letter dated 3 December 2009 from the Permanent Representative of Rwanda to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/64/578-E/2010/3).

Panel discussion on the theme "National ownership and leadership, and capacity development: have they become a reality?"

7. At its 27th meeting, on 9 July, the Council held a panel discussion on the theme "National ownership and leadership, and capacity development: have they become a reality?", moderated by Solita Monsod, Professor of Economics and former Secretary for Socio-Economic Planning of the Philippines.

8. Presentations were made by the following panellists: Servacius B. Likwelile, Deputy Permanent Secretary, Public Finance Management, Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs, United Republic of Tanzania, and Ahmed Shide, State Minister of Finance and Economic Development, Ethiopia.

9. The panellists responded to comments made and questions raised by the representatives of Belgium (on behalf of the European Union), Morocco, Brazil, and China and by the observers for Cuba, Israel, Belarus, Kenya and Viet Nam.

10. A representative of the Office for Economic and Social Council Support and Coordination, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, responded to questions raised.

Panel discussion on the theme "Country-level capacity: is the United Nations system equipped to respond to the needs and priorities of the programme countries?"

11. At its 28th meeting, on 9 July, the Council held a panel discussion on the theme "Country-level capacity: is the United Nations system equipped to respond to the needs and priorities of the programme countries?", moderated by the Director, Office for Economic and Social Council Support and Coordination, Department of Economic and Social Affairs.

12. Presentations were made by the following panellists: Farrukh Hamraliev, Minister of Economic Development and Trade, Tajikistan; Carlos Pando Sánchez, Director, Peruvian Agency for International Cooperation; John Hendra, United Nations Resident Coordinator, Viet Nam; Richard Kennedy, Deputy Representative, Office of the Representative of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to the United Nations; and Nicholas Rosellini, Deputy Assistant Administrator and Deputy Regional Director, Regional Bureau for Asia and the Pacific, United Nations Development Programme.

13. The panellists responded to comments made and questions raised by the representatives of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Bangladesh, the United States of America and Brazil and by the observer for Cuba.

Special presentation on the theme "Outcome of the High-level Tripartite Conference on Delivering as One: lessons learned from country-led evaluations and the way forward"

14. At its 28th meeting, on 9 July, the Council held a special presentation on the theme "Outcome of the High-level Tripartite Conference on Delivering as One: lessons learned from country-led evaluations and the way forward", chaired and moderated by the Vice-President of the Council, Alexandru Cujba (Republic of Moldova), who made an opening statement.

15. Presentations were made by the following panellists: Ho Quang Minh, Director-General, Foreign Economic Relations Department, Ministry of Planning and Investment, Viet Nam; and Servacius B. Likwelile, Deputy Permanent Secretary, Public Finance Management, Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs, United Republic of Tanzania.

16. The panellists responded to comments made and questions raised by the representatives of Belgium (on behalf of the European Union), the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Bangladesh and Canada and by the observers for Ireland and the United Republic of Tanzania.

Action taken by the Council

17. Under agenda item 3 (a), the Council adopted resolution 2010/22.

Progress in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 62/208 on the triennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system

18. At its 46th meeting, on 23 July, the Council had before it a draft resolution entitled "Progress in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 62/208 on the triennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system" (E/2010/L.32), submitted by the Vice-President of the Council, Alexandru Cujba (Republic of Moldova), on the basis of informal consultations.

19. At the same meeting, the Secretary made minor drafting changes to paragraph 10 of the draft resolution.

20. Also at the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution. See Council resolution 2010/22.

21. After the adoption of the draft resolution, a statement was made by the representative of Belgium (on behalf of the European Union and associated countries).

B. Reports of the Executive Boards of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund, the United Nations Children's Fund and the World Food Programme (agenda item 3 (b))

22. For its consideration of agenda item 3 (b), the Council had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund on its work during 2009 (E/2009/35);

(b) Report to the Economic and Social Council of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme and the Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund (E/2010/5);

(c) Annual report to the Economic and Social Council of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund at its first regular session of 2010 (E/2010/6-E/ICEF/2010/3);

(d) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the annual report of the World Food Programme for 2009 (E/2010/14);

(e) Report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund on the work of its first regular session of 2010 (E/2010/34 (Part I)-E/ICEF/2010/7 (Part I));

(f) Addendum to the report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund on the work of its 2010 first regular session: joint meeting of the Executive Boards of UNDP/UNFPA, UNICEF and WFP (E/2010/34 (Part I)/Add.1-E/ICEF/2010/7 (Part I)/Add.1);

(g) Report of the Executive Board of the World Food Programme on its first and second regular sessions and annual session of 2009 (E/2010/36);

(h) Extract from the report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund on its 2010 annual session (1-4 June 2010): decisions adopted by the Executive Board at its annual session of 2010 (E/2010/L.7).

Dialogue with the Executive Heads of the United Nations Funds and Programmes

23. At the 29th meeting, on 12 July, the Vice-President of the Council, Alexandru Cujba (Republic of Moldova), opened a dialogue with the Executive Heads of the United Nations funds and programmes and made a statement. The Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs, who served as moderator, also made a statement.

24. Presentations were made by the following panellists: Helen Clark, Chair, United Nations Development Group, and Administrator, United Nations Development Programme; Thoraya Obaid, Executive Director, United Nations Population Fund; Anthony Lake, Executive Director, United Nations Children's Fund; and Ramiro Lopes da Silva, Deputy Executive Director for External Relations, World Food Programme.

25. The panellists responded to comments made and questions raised by the representatives of Belgium (on behalf of the European Union), the Republic of Korea, Bangladesh, Australia, the Russian Federation, the United States of America, Norway, Brazil and Egypt and the observers for Cuba, Ireland, Malawi and Israel.

Panel discussion on the theme "Funding of United Nations operational activities for development: challenges and best practices at the country level"

26. At its 30th meeting, on 12 July, the Council held a panel discussion on the theme "Funding of United Nations operational activities for development:

challenges and best practices at the country level", chaired by the Vice-President of the Council, Alexandru Cujba (Republic of Moldova), who made a statement.

27. The moderator of the panel discussion, Román Oyarzun, Deputy Permanent Representative of Spain to the United Nations, also made a statement.

28. Presentations were made by the following panellists: Ahmed Shide, State Minister of Finance and Economic Development, Ethiopia; Servacius B. Likwelile, Deputy Permanent Secretary, Public Finance Management, Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs, United Republic of Tanzania; Willie Samute, Principal Secretary for Public Sector Reform, Office of the President and Cabinet, Malawi; and Nicholas Alipui, Director of Programmes, United Nations Children's Fund.

29. A statement was made by Ho Quang Minh, Director-General, Foreign Economic Relations Department, Ministry of Planning and Investment, Viet Nam, as the first respondent.

30. The panellists responded to comments made and questions raised by the representatives of the Republic of Korea, Brazil, Belgium (on behalf of the European Union) and Canada.

Action taken by the Council

31. Under agenda item 3 (b), the Council adopted resolution 2010/23.

Renaming of the title of the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Population Fund to include the United Nations Office for Project Services

32. At its 46th meeting, on 23 July, the Council had before it a draft resolution entitled "Renaming of the title of the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Population Fund to include the United Nations Office for Project Services" (E/2010/L.17), submitted by the Vice-President of the Council, Alexandru Cujba (Republic of Moldova), on the basis of informal consultations.

33. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution. See Council resolution 2010/23.

Chapter V

Coordination segment

The role of the United Nations system in implementing the ministerial declaration of the high-level segment of the 2009 substantive session of the Economic and Social Council (agenda item 4)

1. The Council considered agenda item 4 jointly with agenda items 6 (Implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits) and 8 (Implementation of General Assembly resolutions 50/227, 52/12 B, 57/270 B and 60/265) at its 21st to 23rd, 26th and 46th meetings, from 6 to 8 and on 23 July 2010. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2010/SR.21-23, 26 and 46). For its consideration of agenda item 4, the Council had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the role of the Economic and Social Council in the integrated and coordinated implementation of the outcomes of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits, in the light of relevant General Assembly resolutions, including resolution 61/16 (A/65/84-E/2010/90);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General entitled "Theme of the coordination segment: implementing the internationally agreed development goals and commitments in regard to global public health" (E/2010/85);

(c) Conference room paper entitled "Theme of the coordination segment: implementing the internationally agreed development goals and commitments in regard to global public health" (E/2010/CRP.3).

2. At the 21st meeting, on 6 July, the Vice-President of the Council, Morten Wetland (Norway), made an opening statement.

3. At the same meeting, the Assistant Secretary-General for Policy Coordination and Inter-Agency Affairs made an introductory statement.

4. Also at the same meeting, a statement was made by the President of the International Association of Economic and Social Councils and Similar Institutions.

Panel discussion on the theme "Towards a United Nations comprehensive policy response to global health challenges"

5. At its 21st meeting, on 6 July, the Council held a panel discussion on the theme "Towards a United Nations comprehensive policy response to global health challenges". The Vice-President of the Council, Morten Wetland (Norway), served as the moderator and made an opening statement.

6. The following panellists made presentations: Thoraya Obaid, Executive Director, United Nations Population Fund; Anthony Lake, Executive Director, United Nations Children's Fund; Michel Sidibé, Executive Director, Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS; and Carissa Etienne, Assistant Director-General for Health Systems and Services, World Health Organization.

7. The panellists responded to comments made and questions raised by the representatives of the United States of America, Bahamas, Bangladesh and Belgium (on behalf of the European Union) and by the observers for Indonesia and Israel.

8. A statement was made by the representative of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

Panel discussion on the theme "Coordinating efforts for achieving the health-related Millennium Development Goals"

9. At its 22nd meeting, on 6 July, the Council held a panel discussion on the theme "Coordinating efforts for achieving the health-related Millennium Development Goals". Tore Godal, Special Adviser to the Prime Minister of Norway, served as moderator.

10. The following panellists made presentations: Julian Lob-Levyt, Chief Executive Officer, GAVI Alliance; Michel Kazatchkine, Executive Director, Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria; Keith Hansen, Sector Director for Human Development in Latin America and the Caribbean, World Bank; Philippe Douste-Blazy, Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Innovative Financing for Development; Carissa Etienne, Assistant Director-General for Health Systems and Services, World Health Organization; and Leonard J. Edwards, Personal Representative of the Prime Minister of Canada for the Group of Eight (G-8) and Group of Twenty (G-20) Summits.

11. The panellists responded to comments made and questions raised by the representatives of Belgium (on behalf of the European Union), the Republic of Korea, Mongolia and Brazil.

Action taken by the Council

12. Under agenda item 4, the Council adopted resolution 2010/24. See also Council decision 2010/252, adopted by the Council under agenda items 4, 6 and 8 (chap. VII, sect. A).

The role of the United Nations system in implementing the ministerial declaration on the internationally agreed development goals and commitments in regard to global public health adopted at the high-level segment of the 2009 substantive session of the Economic and Social Council

13. At its 46th meeting, on 23 July, the Council had before it a draft resolution entitled "The role of the United Nations system in implementing the ministerial declaration on the internationally agreed development goals and commitments in regard to global public health adopted at the high-level segment of the 2009 substantive session of the Economic and Social Council" (E/2010/L.13), submitted by the Vice-President of the Council, Morten Wetland (Norway), on the basis of informal consultations.

14. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution. See Council resolution 2010/24.

Chapter VI

Humanitarian affairs segment

Special economic, humanitarian and disaster relief assistance (agenda item 5)

1. The Council considered agenda item 5 at its 33rd to 36th meetings, on 14 and 15 July 2010. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2010/SR.33-36). For its consideration of the item, the Council had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations (A/65/82-E/2010/88);

(b) Letter dated 19 January 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Spain to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/64/852-E/2010/101).

2. At the 33rd meeting, on 14 July, the Vice-President of the Council, Octavio Errázuriz (Chile), made an opening statement.

3. At the same meeting, the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator made an introductory statement.

Panel discussion on the theme "Humanitarian assistance operations in highly hazardous or insecure or unsafe environments"

4. At its 34th meeting, on 14 July, the Council held a panel discussion on the theme "Humanitarian assistance operations in highly hazardous or insecure or unsafe environments". The Vice-President of the Council, Octavio Errázuriz (Chile), made an opening statement.

5. A statement was made by the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator, who served as moderator.

6. The following panellists made presentations: Gregory B. Starr, Under-Secretary-General for Safety and Security; Ramiro Lopes da Silva, Deputy Executive Director for External Relations, World Food Programme; Fyras Mawazini, Executive Coordinator, NGO Coordination Committee for Iraq; Martin Mogwanja, United Nations Humanitarian Coordinator for Pakistan; Dominik Stillhart, Deputy Director of Operations, International Committee of the Red Cross; and T. Alexander Aleinikoff, Deputy, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

7. The panellists responded to comments made and questions raised by the representatives of Australia, Iraq, the United States of America, Ghana and Norway and by the observers for Colombia and the European Union.

Panel discussion on the theme "Strengthening preparedness for humanitarian emergencies and the coordinated provision of humanitarian assistance, in particular addressing the humanitarian needs of the affected populations and the factors that increase susceptibility to humanitarian emergencies"

8. At its 35th meeting, on 15 July, the Council held a panel discussion on the theme "Strengthening preparedness for humanitarian emergencies and the coordinated provision of humanitarian assistance, in particular addressing the

humanitarian needs of the affected populations and the factors that increase susceptibility to humanitarian emergencies". The Vice-President of the Council, Octavio Errázuriz (Chile), made an opening statement.

9. A statement was made by the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator, who served as moderator.

10. Presentations were made by the following panellists: Naomi Shaban, Minister of State for Special Programmes, Kenya; Saroj Kumar Jha, Programme Manager and Head, Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery, World Bank; Jemilah Mahmood, Chief, Humanitarian Response Branch, United Nations Population Fund; Peter Walker, Irwin H. Rosenberg Professor of Nutrition and Human Security and Director, Feinstein International Center, Gerald J. and Dorothy R. Friedman School of Nutrition Science and Policy, Tufts University; Laurent Thomas, Director, Emergency Operations and Rehabilitation Division, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; and Eric Laroche, Assistant Director-General, Health Action in Crises, World Health Organization.

11. The panellists responded to comments made and questions raised by the representatives of Canada, the Republic of Korea and Bangladesh and by the observers for Sweden and the European Union.

Action taken by the Council

12. Under agenda item 5, the Council adopted resolution 2010/1.

Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations

13. At its 36th meeting, on 15 July, the Council had before it a draft resolution entitled "Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations" (E/2010/L.15).

14. The Secretary of the Council corrected the sponsorship of the draft resolution by advising that it was being submitted by the Vice-President of the Council, Octavio Errázuriz (Chile), on the basis of informal consultations.

15. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution. See Council resolution 2010/1.

16. Also at the same meeting, the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator made a statement.

Chapter VII
General segment

1. The general segment of the substantive session of 2010 of the Council was held at its 37th to 47th meetings, on 16 and from 19 to 23 July 2010. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2010/SR.37-47).

Briefing on the theme "Cybersecurity: emerging threats and challenges"

2. At its 38th meeting, on 16 July, the Council heard a briefing on the theme "Cybersecurity: emerging threats and challenges", chaired by the Vice-President of the Council, Somduth Soborun (Mauritius).

3. Following a statement by the Chair, the Council heard presentations by Gary Fowlie, Director, International Telecommunication Union Liaison Office at the United Nations, New York; Mongi Hamdi, Head, Science, Technology and Information and Communications Technology Branch, Division on Technology and Logistics, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development; and Gillian Murray, Officer-in-charge, Organized Crime Section, and Focal Point for Cybercrime, Division for Treaty Affairs, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, Vienna.

4. In the interactive discussion that ensued, the panellists responded to comments made and questions raised by the representatives of Bangladesh, the Philippines, France and Canada.

Joint special event of the Economic and Social Council and the Peacebuilding Commission on the theme "Millennium Development Goals in countries emerging from conflict"

5. At its 40th meeting, on 19 July, the Council held a joint special event with the Peacebuilding Commission on the theme "Millennium Development Goals in countries emerging from conflict", co-chaired by the President of the Council and the Chair of the Peacebuilding Commission, Peter Wittig (Germany).

6. Following the welcome remarks by the Co-Chairs, the Deputy Secretary-General of the United Nations addressed the meeting.

7. At the same meeting, presentations were made by the following panellists: Amara Konneh, Minister of Planning and Economic Affairs, Liberia; Jordan Ryan, Assistant Administrator and Director, Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery, United Nations Development Programme; Sarah Cliffe, Special Representative and Director, *World Development Report on Conflict, Security and Development*, World Bank; and Sakiko Fukuda-Parr, Professor of International Affairs, The New School.

8. In the interactive discussion that ensued, the panellists responded to comments made and questions raised by the representatives of Canada, Chile, Brazil, Bangladesh, Australia and Ghana and by the observers for Denmark, Nepal and Indonesia.

9. Statements were made by the observer for the European Union and by the representative of the World Food Programme.

Panel discussion on the theme "Opportunities for small island developing States"

10. At its 41st meeting, on 20 July, the Council held a panel discussion on the theme "Opportunities for small island developing States", chaired by the Vice-President of the Council, Somduth Soborun (Mauritius).

11. Following the welcome remarks by the Chair, presentations were made by the following panellists: Anthony Clayton, Alcan Professor of Caribbean Sustainable Development, Institute for Sustainable Development, University of the West Indies; Vasantha Chase, Director, Chase Consulting Ltd.; and Pierre Encontre, Chief, Special Programmes Section, Division for Africa, Least Developed Countries and Special Programmes, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

12. In the interactive discussion that ensued, the panellists responded to comments made and questions raised by the representative of Saint Lucia and by the observers for Grenada, Fiji (on behalf of the Pacific small island developing States), Solomon Islands, Cuba and Maldives.

13. A statement was made by the observer for the European Union.

A. Implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits (agenda item 6)

14. The Council considered agenda item 6 and its sub-items (a) (Follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development) and (b) (Review and coordination of the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010) at its 21st to 26th, 37th, 41st, 46th, 47th and 52nd meetings, from 6 to 8 and on 16, 20 and 23 July and 15 December 2010. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2010/SR.21-26, 37, 41, 46, 47 and 52). For its consideration of agenda item 6, the Council had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the role of the Economic and Social Council in the integrated and coordinated implementation of the outcomes of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits, in the light of relevant General Assembly resolutions, including resolution 61/16 (A/65/84-E/2010/90);

(b) Letter dated 25 May 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Spain to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/64/803-E/2010/91).

15. The Council considered agenda item 6 jointly with agenda items 4 (The role of the United Nations system in implementing the ministerial declaration of the high-level segment of the 2009 substantive session of the Economic and Social Council) and 8 (Implementation of General Assembly resolutions 50/227, 52/12 B, 57/270 B and 60/265) at its 21st to 23rd, 26th and 46th meetings, from 6 to 8 and on 23 July. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2010/SR.21-23, 26 and 46).

16. The Council considered agenda item 6 (a) (Follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development) jointly with agenda item 7 (a) (Reports of coordination bodies) at its 23rd to 26th, 46th and 47th meetings, on 7, 8 and 23 July. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2010/SR.23-26, 46 and 47).

17. The Council considered agenda item 6 (b) (Review and coordination of the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010) at its 37th, 41st and 46th meetings, on 16, 20 and 23 July. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2010/SR.37, 41 and 46).

18. At the 21st meeting, on 6 July, the Assistant Secretary-General for Policy Coordination and Inter-Agency Affairs made an introductory statement (under agenda item 6).

19. At the 23rd meeting, on 7 July, introductory statements were made by the Assistant Secretary-General for Policy Coordination and Inter-Agency Affairs and the Executive Director, Social Protection Sector, International Labour Organization (under agenda item 6 (a)).

20. At the 37th meeting, on 16 July, an introductory statement was made by the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Africa and High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States (under agenda item 6 (b)).

Action taken by the Council

21. Under agenda item 6 (considered jointly with agenda items 4 and 8), the Council adopted decision 2010/252.

Role of the Economic and Social Council in the integrated and coordinated implementation of the outcomes of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits, in the light of relevant General Assembly resolutions, including resolution 61/16

22. At its 46th meeting, on 23 July, the Council had before it a draft decision entitled "Role of the Council in the integrated and coordinated implementation of the outcomes of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits, in the light of relevant General Assembly resolutions, including resolution 61/16" (E/2010/L.11), submitted by the Vice-President of the Council, Morten Wetland (Norway), on the basis of informal consultations.

23. At the same meeting, the Secretary of the Council orally corrected the draft decision by inserting the words "on this subject" after the words "future reports".

24. Also at the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft decision, as orally corrected. See Council decision 2010/252.

1. Follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development (agenda item 6 (a))

25. For its consideration of agenda item 6 (a), the Council had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General entitled "Recovering from the crisis: a Global Jobs Pact" (E/2010/64);

(b) Note by the President of the General Assembly transmitting the summary report of the 2009 Parliamentary Hearing (United Nations Headquarters, 19 and 20 November 2009) (A/64/649-E/2010/8);

(c) Summary by the President of the Economic and Social Council of the special high-level meeting of the Council with the Bretton Woods institutions, the World Trade Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (New York, 18 and 19 March 2010) (A/65/81-E/2010/83).

Panel discussion on the theme "Operationalizing the United Nations system's short- and long-term responses to the economic and financial crisis: progress towards implementing the Social Protection Initiative and the Global Jobs Pact"

26. At its 23rd meeting, on 7 July, the Council held a panel discussion on the theme "Operationalizing the United Nations system's short- and long-term responses to the economic and financial crisis: progress towards implementing the Social Protection Initiative and the Global Jobs Pact". The Vice-President of the Council, Morten Wetland (Norway), served as moderator and made a statement.

27. The following panellists made presentations: Assane Diop, Executive Director, Social Protection Sector, International Labour Organization; Carissa Etienne, Assistant Director-General for Health Systems and Services, World Health Organization; Norberto Ciaravino, Chef de Cabinet, Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Security, Argentina; and Carlos Acevedo Flores, President, Central Reserve Bank, El Salvador.

28. The panellists responded to comments made and questions raised by the representatives of Bangladesh, Argentina, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Belgium (on behalf of the European Union), Brazil and the Republic of Korea and by the observers for El Salvador, Benin and Cuba.

Panel discussion on the theme "South-South cooperation and financing for development: investment, trade and technology transfer"

29. At its 24th meeting, on 7 July, the Council held a panel discussion on the theme "South-South cooperation and financing for development: investment, trade and technology transfer", moderated by Maged A. Abdelaziz, Permanent Representative of Egypt to the United Nations.

30. The following panellists made presentations: Ajay Singh, Senior Director and Head of Business Development, Portfolio and Strategic Planning for North American Generics, Dr. Reddy's Laboratories, India, and Heiner Flassbeck, Director, Division on Globalization and Development Strategies, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

31. The panellists responded to comments made and questions raised by the representatives of Bangladesh, the Republic of Korea, Mongolia, Brazil and India and by the observer for the European Union.

Panel discussion on the theme "Global economic governance"

32. At its 25th meeting, on 8 July, the Council held a panel discussion on the theme "Global economic governance". The Vice-President of the Council, Morten Wetland (Norway), served as moderator and made a statement.

33. The following panellists made presentations: Sha Zukang, Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs; Vanu Gopala Menon, Permanent Representative of Singapore to the United Nations; and Michael Green, Economic Commentator on Global Finance, International Development and Philanthropy.

34. The panellists responded to comments made and questions raised by the representatives of Mauritius, Argentina, Morocco, China, Bangladesh, France, Brazil, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela and Chile and by the observers for Nepal, Mexico, Indonesia, Botswana, Ecuador and the European Union.

35. A statement was made by the observer for VIVAT International, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Council.

Action taken by the Council

36. Under agenda item 6 (a), the Council adopted resolutions 2010/25 and 2010/26 and decisions 2010/260 and 2010/264.

Recovering from the world financial and economic crisis: a Global Jobs Pact

37. At the 26th meeting, on 8 July, the observer for Yemen,[1] on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Recovering from the world financial and economic crisis: a Global Jobs Pact" (E/2010/L.9). Subsequently, the Russian Federation joined in sponsoring the draft resolution. The draft resolution read as follows:

> "*The Economic and Social Council*,
>
> "*Concerned* about the ongoing negative impacts of the world financial and economic crisis affecting all countries, which has caused employment losses and human hardship, particularly in developing countries,
>
> "*Recalling* the outcomes of the 1995 World Summit for Social Development, the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly and the 2005 World Summit,
>
> "*Recalling also* the ministerial declaration adopted by the Economic and Social Council at the high-level segment of its substantive session of 2006 and its resolutions 2007/2 of 17 July 2007 and 2008/18 of 24 July 2008,
>
> "*Recalling further* General Assembly resolutions 57/270 B of 23 June 2003, 59/57 of 2 December 2004, 60/265 of 30 June 2006, 61/16 of 20 November 2006, 62/208 of 19 December 2007, 63/199 of 19 December 2008 and 63/239 of 24 December 2008,
>
> "*Recalling* the outcome document of the Conference of the World Financial and Economic Crisis and its Impact on Development in which the International Labour Organization was invited to present the Global Jobs Pact to the Economic and Social Council,

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[1] In accordance with rule 72 of the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council.

"*Recalling* the Global Jobs Pact adopted by the International Labour Organization in 2009 with a view to promoting a job-intensive recovery from the crisis and to promoting sustainable growth,

"*Recalling* Economic and Social Council resolution 2009/5, entitled 'Recovering from the crisis: a Global Jobs Pact',

"1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on recovering from the crisis: a Global Jobs Pact;

"2. *Welcomes* the Global Jobs Pact as a general framework within which each country can formulate policy packages specific to its situation and priorities, and encourages Member States to continue their efforts to implement and give effect to the Pact;

"3. *Welcomes* efforts to integrate the policy contents of the Pact into the activities of international financial institutions and other relevant organizations and, in that regard, takes note with appreciation of the initiatives undertaken by the United Nations development system to promote the Global Jobs Pact;

"4. *Requests* the United Nations funds and programmes and the specialized agencies to further take into account the Global Jobs Pact in their policies and programmes through their appropriate decision-making processes;

"5. *Reiterates* that financing and capacity-building are required to give effect to the Global Jobs Pact;

"6. *Recognizes* that least developed, developing and transition countries that lack the fiscal space to adopt appropriate response and recovery policies require particular support, and reaffirms its call to donor countries, multilateral organizations and other development partners to provide funding, including existing crisis resources, for the implementation of those recommendations and policy options;

"7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 2011 on progress made in implementing the present resolution."

38. At its 46th meeting, on 23 July, the Council had before it a draft resolution entitled "Recovering from the world financial and economic crisis: a Global Jobs Pact" (E/2010/L.9/Rev.1), submitted by Belgium, Canada, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Netherlands,[1] Portugal,[1] the Russian Federation, Sweden,[1] Turkey, the United States of America and Yemen[1] (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China).

39. At the same meeting, the representative of Brazil, in his capacity as facilitator of the draft resolution, made minor drafting changes to paragraphs 2 and 5 of the draft resolution and announced that Australia, Estonia, Hungary,[1] Mexico,[1] the Republic of Korea, Slovakia, Switzerland[1] and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland had joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

40. Also at the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution. See Council resolution 2010/25.

41. After the adoption of the draft resolution, a statement was made by the observer for Yemen (on behalf of Group of 77 and China).

Follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development and the 2008 review conference

42. At its 46th meeting, on 23 July, the Council had before it a draft resolution entitled "Follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development and the 2008 review conference" (E/2010/L.12/Rev.1), submitted by Mexico.[1]

43. At the same meeting, the observer for Mexico made a statement.

44. Also at the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution. See Council resolution 2010/26.

45. After the adoption of the draft resolution, a statement was made by the observer for Yemen (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China).

Establishment of an ad hoc panel of experts on the world financial and economic crisis and its impact on development

46. At the 46th meeting, on 23 July, the Secretary of the Council made a statement with regard to programme budget implications which might arise in connection with the draft resolution entitled "Establishment of an ad hoc panel of experts on the world financial and economic crisis and its impact on development" (E/2010/L.37).

47. At the 47th meeting, also on 23 July, the observer for Yemen,[1] on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China, introduced the draft resolution.

48. At the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of Cameroon, Belgium (on behalf of the European Union and associated countries) and Australia, after which the Council decided to defer its consideration of the draft resolution until its resumed substantive session of 2010. See Council decision 2010/260.

49. At the resumed substantive session of 2010, at its 52nd meeting, on 15 December, following a statement by the President, the Council decided to further defer its consideration of the draft resolution entitled "Establishment of an ad hoc panel of experts on the world financial and economic crisis and its impact on development", contained in document E/2010/L.37, until its substantive session of 2011. See Council decision 2010/264.

2. Review and coordination of the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010 (agenda item 6 (b))

50. For its consideration of agenda item 6 (b), the Council had before it the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010 (A/65/80-E/2010/77).

Action taken by the Council

51. Under agenda item 6 (b), the Council adopted resolution 2010/27.

Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010

52. At its 41st meeting, on 20 July, the Council had before it a draft resolution entitled "Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010" (E/2010/L.20), submitted by Yemen[1] on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China. The draft resolution read as follows:

> "*The Economic and Social Council*,
>
> "*Recalling* the Brussels Declaration and the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010,
>
> "*Recalling also* the declaration adopted by the Heads of State and Government and heads of delegations participating in the high-level meeting of the sixty-first session of the General Assembly on the midterm comprehensive global review of the implementation of the Programme of Action, in which they recommitted themselves to addressing the special needs of the least developed countries by making progress towards the goals of poverty eradication, peace and development,
>
> "*Reaffirming* the ministerial declaration of the high-level segment of its substantive session of 2010 on the theme 'Implementing the internationally agreed goals and commitments in regard to gender equality and the empowerment of women',
>
> "*Recalling* Council resolution 2009/31 of 31 July 2009 on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010,
>
> "*Recalling also* General Assembly resolutions 63/227 of 19 December 2008 and 64/213 of 21 December 2009, in which the Assembly decided to convene, at a high level in 2011, the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries,
>
> "*Noting* the progress made in the preparatory process for the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries at the country, regional and global levels,
>
> "*Welcoming* the outcomes of the Africa Regional Preparatory Meeting and the High-level Asia-Pacific Policy Dialogue on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010,
>
> "*Recalling* the resolution adopted by the Economic Commission for Africa Conference of Ministers of Finance, Planning and Economic Development, in which the Conference endorsed the outcome of the Africa Regional Preparatory Meeting,
>
> "*Recalling also* resolution 66/3 of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, in which the Commission endorsed the outcome of the High-level Asia-Pacific Policy Dialogue,

"*Emphasizing* that the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries should strengthen concerted global actions in support of the least developed countries,

"1. *Takes note* of the annual progress report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010;

"2. *Notes* the economic and social progress of many of the least developed countries in recent years, which has led to a number of them proceeding towards graduation from the list of the least developed countries and some of them being on track to achieving the growth and universal primary enrolment targets of the Programme of Action by 2010;

"3. *Remains concerned* about the uneven and insufficient progress achieved in the implementation of the Programme of Action, especially with respect to, inter alia, the alleviation of poverty, combating of hunger, achievement of gender equality and reduction of maternal mortality;

"4. *Recognizes* that many of the efforts of the least developed countries could not be realized owing to resource constraints which were mainly due to failure to receive the flow of promised official development assistance from development partners;

"5. *Expresses concern* that, despite efforts to reduce poverty during the decade 2001-2010, the severity and persistence of poverty remains a serious challenge for the least developed countries and calls for a renewed and strengthened global partnership for the development of the least developed countries in the context of the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries;

"6. *Also expresses concern* that the economic and social progress made so far by the least developed countries towards achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, is now threatened by the continuing severe impact of multiple global crises, such as the economic and financial crises, concerns regarding food security, the energy crisis and the uneven impacts of climate change and resolves to take appropriate policy measures, both in the short and long term, and the actions necessary to enable the least developed countries to overcome the negative impacts created by these crises;

"7. *Remains concerned* about the continuing effects of the food crisis and continued food insecurity on the least developed countries and that an increasing number of people are at risk of malnutrition, in particular children and women, and in this regard calls for refocused attention on agricultural development to improve agricultural production and promote food security through increased funding to agriculture from domestic and international sources;

"8. *Notes* that, although official development assistance to the least developed countries has increased during the current decade, most donations remain below the target of 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of gross national product set by the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010 and thus current levels of official development assistance are inadequate to fill the huge financing gap, and in this regard calls on donor countries to increase aid to the least developed countries and to target it to productive sectors that have a greater impact on development, employment creation and poverty reduction, including the empowerment of women;

"9. *Recognizes* that the least developed countries are highly affected and threatened by the effects of climate change and urges developed countries to honour the commitments made to provide new and additional resources for climate change mitigation, adaptation, technology transfer and capacity-building, taking into consideration the criteria set in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, and for post-disaster rehabilitation, including addressing the needs of persons affected by environmental damage and displaced as a result of natural disasters;

"10. *Acknowledges* that the least developed countries have been experiencing and will experience increasing socio-economic and environmental loss and damage from the adverse impact of climate change and that the adaptation and mitigation fund should be over and above the existing official development assistance commitments;

"11. *Recognizes* the important role that foreign direct investment can play in the augmentation of domestic savings, generation of employment and transfer of technology, expresses concern that flows of foreign direct investment remain concentrated on a few of the least developed countries, and calls for special measures to support the least developed countries in attracting inflows of foreign direct investment and channelling them to priority sectors;

"12. *Notes with appreciation* the efforts made to address the debt problem of the least developed countries, including through the Heavily Indebted Poor Country Initiative and the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative, expresses concern that debt sustainability and indebtedness remain serious challenges for the least developed countries, and in this regard stresses the need to continue to take effective measures, preferably within the existing frameworks, to address the debt problems of the least developed countries, including through cancellation of the multilateral and bilateral debt owed by least developed countries to creditors, both public and private;

"13. *Calls upon* developed countries and the developing countries in a position to do so to provide duty-free and quota-free market access for all products of all least developed countries;

"14. *Calls* for an early, ambitious, comprehensive, balanced, equitable and development-oriented outcome of the Doha Development Round of trade negotiations;

"15. *Expresses concern* that non-tariff measures, including subsidies, that are inconsistent with the rules of the World Trade Organization, constitute a significant market entry barrier for the least developed countries and undermine their capacity to benefit fully from preferential trading arrangements and calls on developed countries to remove them and to implement more transparent and simplified rules of origin for the products of the least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization rules;

"16. *Acknowledges* the important nexus between international migration and development and emphasizes the importance of liberalization of labour movement from the least developed countries, consistent with national requirements;

"17. *Stresses* that investing in women and girls has a multiplier effect on productivity, efficiency and sustained economic growth and that while all Millennium Development Goals are interlinked and should be dealt with in a holistic manner, achieving Millennium Development Goal 3 is critical to the achievement of many of the Goals, calls for increased, where necessary, resources, both human and financial, particularly to the least developed countries, to support the implementation of gender-sensitive policies and programmes and for improved tracking and monitoring of expenditures allocated for the promotion of gender equality, the empowerment of women and gender mainstreaming, including through undertaking gender-responsive budget planning, allocation and revenue raising, and encourages the integration of gender perspectives in aid modalities and efforts to enhance aid delivery mechanisms;

"18. *Calls on* all development partners, including relevant organizations of the United Nations system and the Bretton Woods institutions, to make concerted efforts and adopt urgent measures with a view to enabling the least developed countries to meet all the Millennium Development Goals targets by 2015;

"19. *Emphasizes* the critical importance of the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, to be convened in Istanbul in 2011, for defining a new generation of ambitious, comprehensive, targeted and results-oriented support measures to establish a new partnership between the least developed countries and their development partners for the next decade, with effective arrangements for follow-up, review and monitoring of the implementation of the new programme of action for the least developed countries;

"20. *Invites* the least developed countries and their development partners to continue to remain fully engaged in the preparatory process in order to ensure the successful outcome of the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries;

"21. *Requests* the United Nations system, the Bretton Woods institutions, the World Trade Organization and other relevant international and regional organizations, within their respective mandates, to provide the necessary support for and actively contribute to the preparatory process for the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries and the Conference itself, including through the organization of thematic pre-conference and parallel events;

"22. *Expresses its concern* about the insufficiency of resources in the trust fund for the least developed countries and while expressing its appreciation to those countries that have made voluntary contributions, invites Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, major groups and other donors to contribute to the trust fund to support the participation of representatives of the least developed countries in both the preparatory process and the Conference itself;

"23. *Recognizes* the importance of the contributions of all relevant stakeholders, including parliaments, civil society, non-governmental organizations and the private sector, to the Conference and its preparatory process, stresses in this regard the need for their active participation, including those from the least developed countries, and invites donors to make sufficient contributions for that purpose;

"24. *Welcomes with appreciation* the generous offer of the Government of Turkey to host the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries in Istanbul from 30 May to 3 June 2011;

"25. *Reiterates* its request to the Secretary-General to include the issues of concern to the least developed countries in all relevant reports in the economic, social and related fields in order to ensure follow-up of their development in the broader context of the world economy and contribute to preventing their marginalization while promoting their further integration into the world economy;

"26. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a ten-year comprehensive report on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010 to the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, identifying, inter alia, bottlenecks, resource requirements and resource gaps in achieving the set objectives of the Programme of Action."

53. At its 46th meeting, on 23 July, the Council had before it a draft resolution entitled "Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010", submitted by the Vice-President of the Council, Somduth Soborun (Mauritius), on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution E/2010/L.20. The draft resolution was circulated in an informal paper, in English only.

54. At the same meeting, a statement was made by the representative of Bangladesh, in his capacity as facilitator of the draft resolution.

55. Also at the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution. See Council resolution 2010/27.

56. In the light of the adoption of the draft resolution contained in the informal paper, draft resolution E/2010/L.20 was withdrawn by its sponsors.

57. After the adoption of the draft resolution, a statement was made by the observer for Nepal (on behalf of the Group of Least Developed Countries).

B. Coordination, programme and other questions (agenda item 7)

58. The Council considered agenda item 7 and its sub-items (a) to (g) at its 23rd, 26th, 32nd, 37th to 40th, 42nd and 44th to 46th and 52nd meetings, on 7, 8, 13, 16, 19, 20, 22 and 23 July and 15 December 2010. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2010/SR.23, 26, 32, 37-40, 42, 44-46 and 52).

59. The Council considered agenda item 7 (a) (Reports of coordination bodies) jointly with agenda item 6 (a) (Follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development) at its 23rd and 26th meetings, on 7 and 8 July. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2010/SR.23 and 26).

60. The Council considered agenda items 7 (a) (Reports of coordination bodies), (b) (Proposed strategic framework for the period 2012-2013) and (g) (Tobacco or health) jointly with agenda item 14 (i) (Genetic privacy and non-discrimination) at its 37th meeting, on 16 July. The Council again considered agenda item 7 (g) (Tobacco or health) at its 38th and 45th meetings, on 16 and 22 July. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2010/SR.37, 38 and 45).

61. The Council considered agenda item 7 (c) (International cooperation in the field of informatics) jointly with agenda item 13 (b) (Science and technology for development) at its 38th and 39th meetings, on 16 and 19 July. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2010/SR.38 and 39). The Council resumed its consideration of agenda item 7 (c) at its 52nd meeting, on 15 December 2010. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary record (E/2010/SR.52).

62. The Council considered agenda item 7 (d) (Long-term programme of support for Haiti) at its 32nd, 44th and 46th meetings, on 13, 22 and 23 July. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2010/SR.32, 44 and 46).

63. The Council considered agenda item 7 (e) (Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system) jointly with agenda items 13 (k) (Women and development) and 14 (a) (Advancement of women) at its 42nd and 46th meetings, on 20 and 23 July. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2010/SR.42 and 46).

64. The Council considered agenda item 7 (f) (African countries emerging from conflict) at its 40th meeting, on 19 July. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary record (E/2010/SR.40).

65. At the 23rd and 26th meetings, on 7 and 8 July, the Assistant Secretary-General for Policy Coordination and Inter-Agency Affairs made a statement (under agenda item 7 (a)).

66. At the 32nd meeting, on 13 July, the Permanent Representative of Canada, in his capacity as Chair of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti, made an introductory statement (under agenda item 7 (d)).

67. At the 37th meeting, on 16 July, a statement by the Chair of the Committee for Programme and Coordination was circulated to the members of the Council (under agenda item 7 (a)).

68. At the same meeting, the Director of the World Health Organization's Tobacco Free Initiative made an introductory statement (under agenda item 7 (g)).

69. At its 38th meeting, also on 16 July, the Council heard an introductory statement by the representative of the Office of Information and Communications Technology (under agenda item 7 (c)).

70. At the 40th meeting, on 19 July, a briefing was made by the Chair of the Peacebuilding Commission on the work of the Commission in relation to the African countries emerging from conflict that are on its agenda (under agenda item 7 (f)).

71. At the 42nd meeting, on 20 July, an introductory statement was made by the Assistant Secretary-General and Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women (under agenda item 7 (e)).

1. Reports of coordination bodies (agenda item 7 (a))

72. For its consideration of agenda item 7 (a), the Council had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination on its fiftieth session (A/65/16);

(b) Annual overview report of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination for 2009/10 (E/2010/69).

Action taken by the Council

73. Under agenda item 7 (a), the Council adopted decision 2010/211.

Documentation considered by the Council in connection with agenda item 7 (a)

74. At its 37th meeting, on 16 July, on the proposal of the Vice-President of the Council, Somduth Soborun (Mauritius), and in accordance with General Assembly decision 55/488, the Council took note of the documentation under agenda item 7 (a). See Council decision 2010/211.

2. Proposed strategic framework for the period 2012-2013 (agenda item 7 (b))

75. For its consideration of agenda item 7 (b), the Council had before it the relevant sections of the proposed strategic framework for the period 2012-2013 (relevant fascicles of A/65/6).

76. No action was taken by the Council under agenda item 7 (b).

3. International cooperation in the field of informatics (agenda item 7 (c))

77. For its consideration of agenda item 7 (c), the Council had before it the report of the Secretary-General on international cooperation in the field of informatics (E/2010/48).

Action taken by the Council

78. Under agenda item 7 (c), the Council adopted resolution 2010/38 and decision 2010/212.

International cooperation in the field of informatics

79. At its 39th meeting, on 19 July, the Council decided to defer its consideration of agenda item 7 (c) until its resumed substantive session of 2010. See Council decision 2010/212.

80. At the resumed substantive session of 2010, at its 52nd meeting, on 15 December, the Council had before it a draft resolution entitled "The need to harmonize and improve United Nations informatics systems for optimal utilization and accessibility by all States" (E/2010/L.44) submitted by the Vice-President of the Council, Somduth Soborun (Mauritius), on the basis of informal consultations.

81. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution. See Council resolution 2010/38.

82. At the same meeting, after the adoption of the draft resolution, a statement was made by the representative of Belgium (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union and associated countries).

4. Long-term programme of support for Haiti (agenda item 7 (d))

83. For its consideration of agenda item 7 (d), the Council had before it the report of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti (E/2010/102 and Corr.1 and E/2010/CRP.5).

Action taken by the Council

84. Under agenda item 7 (d), the Council adopted resolution 2010/28.

Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti

85. At the 44th meeting, on 22 July, the representative of Canada, also on behalf of Benin,[1] Brazil, Chile, El Salvador,[1] Guatemala, Haiti,[1] Luxembourg,[1] Peru, Poland, Spain,[1] Trinidad and Tobago,[1] as well as Colombia,[1] the Czech Republic,[1] Israel[1] and Morocco, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti" (E/2010/L.27).

86. At the same meeting, a statement was made by the representative of Cameroon, which joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

87. At the 46th meeting, on 23 July, the Secretary of the Council read out a statement of programme budget implications relating to the draft resolution.

88. Subsequently, Australia, the Bahamas, Bangladesh, the Republic of Korea, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia and the United States of America joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

89. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution. See Council resolution 2010/28.

90. After the adoption of the draft resolution, a statement was made by the observer for Haiti.

5. Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system (agenda item 7 (e))

91. For its consideration of agenda item 7 (e), the Council had before it the report of the Secretary-General on mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system (E/2010/57).

Action taken by the Council

92. Under agenda item 7 (e), the Council adopted resolution 2010/29.

Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system

93. At its 46th meeting, on 23 July, the Council had before it a draft resolution entitled "Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system" (E/2010/L.35), submitted by the Vice-President of the Council, Somduth Soborun (Mauritius), on the basis of informal consultations.

94. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution. See Council resolution 2010/29.

6. African countries emerging from conflict (agenda item 7 (f))

95. No request for documentation was made under agenda item 7 (f).

Action taken by the Council

96. Under agenda item 7 (f), the Council adopted decision 2010/231.

African countries emerging from conflict

97. At the 40th meeting, on 19 July, the Vice-President of the Council, Somduth Soborun (Mauritius), read out an oral draft decision entitled "African countries emerging from conflict".

98. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the oral draft decision. See Council decision 2010/231.

7. Tobacco or health (agenda item 7 (g))

99. For its consideration of agenda item 7 (g), the Council had before it the report of the Secretary-General on the Ad Hoc Inter-Agency Task Force on Tobacco Control (E/2010/55 and Corr.1).

Action taken by the Council

100. Under agenda item 7 (g), the Council adopted resolution 2010/8.

Tobacco use and maternal and child health

101. At its 38th meeting, on 16 July, the Council had before it a draft resolution entitled "Tobacco use and maternal and child health" (E/2010/L.14), submitted by Yemen,[1] on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China. The draft resolution read as follows:

> "*The Economic and Social Council*,
>
> "*Taking note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the Ad Hoc Inter-Agency Task Force on Tobacco Control, emphasizing the need for a multisectoral and inter-agency response to the tobacco epidemic at the country and international levels,

"*Considering* the serious consequences of tobacco consumption on maternal and child health, and health in general,

"*Recalling* the similarly serious consequences of exposure to tobacco smoke on maternal and child health, and its impact on child mortality,

"*Recalling also* the Preamble of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control, recognizing the increase in tobacco use among women and young girls and recognizing also the devastating impact of exposure to tobacco smoke,

"*Acknowledging* the effectiveness of tobacco control measures for the improvement of health,

"*Emphasizing* the importance of protecting the well-being of women and children,

"1. *Urges* Member States to consider, in their development cooperation programmes, the importance of tobacco control in improving maternal and child health;

"2. *Calls upon* Member States to include tobacco control in their efforts towards the achievement of Millennium Development Goal 4 on reducing child mortality and Goal 5 on improving maternal health;

"3. *Calls upon* all relevant United Nations agencies, funds and programmes to work together to reduce tobacco use among women, in particular among women of reproductive age, and the men living with them;

"4. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the World Health Organization and the Chair of the Ad Hoc Inter-Agency Task Force on Tobacco Control, to convene a meeting of the Task Force to discuss strengthening the multisectoral and inter-agency response to the global tobacco epidemic."

102. At its 45th meeting, on 22 July, the Council had before it a draft resolution entitled "Tobacco use and maternal and child health" (E/2010/L.26), submitted by the Vice-President of the Council, Somduth Soborun (Mauritius), on the basis of informal consultations on draft resolution E/2010/L.14.

103. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution. See Council resolution 2010/8.

104. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution E/2010/L.26, draft resolution E/2010/L.14 was withdrawn by its sponsors.

C. Implementation of General Assembly resolutions 50/227, 52/12 B, 57/270 B and 60/265 (agenda item 8)

105. The Council considered agenda item 8 jointly with agenda items 4 (The role of the United Nations system in implementing the ministerial declaration of the high-level segment of the 2009 substantive session of the Economic and Social Council) and 6 (Implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits) at its 21st to 23rd, 26th and 46th meetings, from 6 to 8 and on 23 July 2010. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary records

(E/2010/SR.21-23, 26 and 46). For its consideration of agenda item 8, the Council had before it the report of the Secretary-General on the role of the Economic and Social Council in the integrated and coordinated implementation of the outcomes of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits, in the light of relevant General Assembly resolutions, including resolution 61/16 (A/65/84-E/2010/90).

Action taken by the Council

106. See Council decision 2010/252 adopted by the Council under agenda items 4, 6 and 8 (chap. VII, sect. A).

D. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations (agenda item 9)

107. The Council considered agenda item 9 jointly with agenda items 10 (Regional cooperation) and 11 (Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan) at its 41st and 46th meetings, on 20 and 23 July 2010. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2010/SR.41 and 46). For its consideration of agenda item 9, the Council had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations (A/65/61 and Corr.1);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on assistance to the Palestinian people (A/65/77-E/2010/56);

(c) Report of the President of the Council on consultations with the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples: information submitted by the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system on their activities with regard to the implementation of the Declaration (E/2010/54 and Add.1).

108. At the 41st meeting, on 20 July, an introductory statement was made by the representative of Saint Lucia in his capacity as Chair of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

109. At the same meeting, a statement was made by the observer for Cuba.

Action taken by the Council

110. Under agenda item 9, the Council adopted resolution 2010/30.

Support to Non-Self-Governing Territories by the specialized agencies and international institutions associated with the United Nations

111. At the 41st meeting, on 20 July, the representative of Saint Lucia, also on behalf of China, Cuba,[1] Ecuador,[1] Grenada,[1] Nicaragua,[1] Papua New Guinea,[1] Sierra Leone[1] and the Syrian Arab Republic,[1] introduced a draft resolution entitled "Support to Non-Self-Governing Territories by the specialized agencies and international institutions associated with the United Nations" (E/2010/L.22). Subsequently, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Timor-Leste[1] and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

112. At its 46th meeting, on 23 July, the Council adopted the draft resolution by a recorded vote of 26 to none, with 26 abstentions. See Council resolution 2010/30. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Australia, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Brazil, Chile, China, Comoros, Egypt, Ghana, Guatemala, India, Iraq, Malaysia, Mauritius, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saudi Arabia, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

Against:

None.

Abstaining:

Argentina, Belgium, Cameroon, Canada, Côte d'Ivoire, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Malta, Niger, Norway, Poland, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Slovakia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Zambia.

113. Before the vote, statements in explanation of vote were made by the representatives of the United States of America and Belgium (on behalf of the European Union and associated countries). After the vote, statements were made by the representatives of the Russian Federation and Argentina.

E. Regional cooperation (agenda item 10)

114. The Council considered agenda item 10 jointly with agenda items 9 (Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations) and 11 (Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan) at its 41st, 42nd and 46th meetings, on 20 and 23 July 2010. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2010/SR.41, 42 and 46). The Council resumed its consideration of agenda item 10 at its 52nd meeting, on 15 December 2010. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary record (E/2010/SR.52). For its consideration of agenda item 10, the Council had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on regional cooperation in the economic, social and related fields (E/2010/15 and Add.1);

(b) The economic situation in the Economic Commission for Europe region: Europe, North America and the Commonwealth of Independent States in 2009-2010 (E/2010/16);

(c) Overview of the economic and social conditions in Africa 2010 (E/2010/17);

(d) Summary of the Economic and Social Survey of Asia and the Pacific 2010 (E/2010/18);

(e) Latin America and the Caribbean: economic situation and outlook, 2009-2010 (E/2010/19);

(f) Summary of the survey of economic and social developments in the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia region, 2009-2010 (E/2010/20).

115. At the 41st meeting, on 20 July, an introductory statement was made by the representative of the Regional Commissions New York Office.

116. At the same meeting, statements were made by the representative of Ukraine and by the observer for Belarus.

Dialogue with the Executive Secretaries of the regional commissions on the theme "Gender equality and empowerment of women in the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals: regional perspectives"

117. At its 20th meeting, on 2 July, the Council held a dialogue with the Executive Secretaries of the regional commissions on the theme "Gender equality and empowerment of women in the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals: regional perspectives".

118. The dialogue was chaired by the President of the Council and moderated by Ján Kubiš, Under-Secretary-General and Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Europe and current Coordinator of the United Nations regional commissions.

119. Presentations were made by Abdoulie Janneh, Executive Secretary, Economic Commission for Africa, on the topic "Perspectives on gender equality and empowerment of women in Africa: progress towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals"; Noeleen Heyzer, Executive Secretary, Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, on the topic "Gender equality and empowerment of women in the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals: the Asian-Pacific perspective"; Ján Kubiš, Under-Secretary-General and Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Europe, on the topic "Decisive action needed to achieve gender equality in the Economic Commission for Europe region"; Antonio Prado, Deputy Executive Secretary, Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, on the topic "Gender equality and empowerment of women in the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals: the Latin American and Caribbean perspective"; and Afaf Omer, Chief, Centre for Women, Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, on the topic "Gender equality and empowerment of women in the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals: perspectives from the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia region".

120. The Executive Secretaries engaged in a dialogue with the representatives of Peru, Guatemala, Iraq, the Congo, the Russian Federation, Brazil and Cameroon and with the observers for Indonesia and Israel.

121. A statement was made by the observer for National Right to Life Educational Trust Fund, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Council.

Action taken by the Council

122. Under agenda item 10, the Council adopted resolutions 2010/4 and 2010/5 and decisions 2010/253, 2010/254 and 2010/265.

Recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General on regional cooperation in the economic, social and related fields

123. At the 42nd meeting, on 20 July, the Secretary of the Council read out a statement of programme budget implications relating to the first and second draft resolutions recommended by the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (see E/2010/15/Add.1, chap. I, sect. B).

Venue of the thirty-fourth session of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean

124. At its 42nd meeting, on 20 July, the Council adopted a draft resolution entitled "Venue of the thirty-fourth session of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean", recommended by the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (see E/2010/15/Add.1, chap. I, sect. A). See Council resolution 2010/4.

Establishment of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia Technology Centre

125. At its 42nd meeting, on 20 July, the Council adopted a draft resolution entitled "Establishment of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia Technology Centre", recommended by the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (see E/2010/15/Add.1, chap. I, sect. B). See Council resolution 2010/5.

Upgrading the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia Section for Emerging and Conflict-Related Issues to the level of a division and establishing a governmental committee on emerging issues and development in conflict settings

126. At its 42nd meeting, on 20 July, the Council had before it a draft resolution entitled "Upgrading the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia Section for Emerging and Conflict-Related Issues to the level of a division and establishing a governmental committee on emerging issues and development in conflict settings", recommended by the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (see E/2010/15/Add.1, chap. I, sect. B).

127. At the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of Canada, Belgium (on behalf of the European Union and associated countries) and Australia.

128. At its 46th meeting, on 23 July, the Council decided to defer its consideration of the draft resolution until its resumed substantive session of 2010. See Council decision 2010/253.

Upgrading the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia Centre for Women to the level of a division and follow-up to the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action in the Arab countries after fifteen years: Beijing+15

129. At its 42nd meeting, on 20 July, the Council had before it a draft resolution entitled "Upgrading the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia Centre for Women to the level of a division and follow-up to the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action in the Arab countries after fifteen years: Beijing+15", recommended by the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (see E/2010/15/Add.1, chap. I, sect. B).

130. At the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of Canada and Belgium (on behalf of the European Union and associated countries).

131. At its 46th meeting, on 23 July, the Council decided to defer its consideration of the draft resolution until its resumed substantive session of 2010. See Council decision 2010/254.

132. At the resumed substantive session of 2010, at its 52nd meeting, on 15 December, following a statement by the President, the Council decided to further defer, until its substantive session of 2011, its consideration of the draft resolutions entitled "Upgrading the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia Section for Emerging and Conflict-related Issues to the level of a division and establishing a governmental committee on emerging issues and development in conflict settings" and "Upgrading the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia Centre for Women to the level of a division and follow-up to the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action in the Arab countries after fifteen years; Beijing+15" contained in chapter I, section B, of document E/2010/15/Add.1. See Council decision 2010/265.

F. Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan (agenda item 11)

133. The Council considered agenda item 11 jointly with agenda items 9 (Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations) and 10 (Regional cooperation) at its 41st, 45th and 46th meetings, on 20, 22 and 23 July 2010. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2010/SR.41, 45 and 46). For its consideration of agenda item 11, the Council had before it the note by the Secretary-General on the economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan (A/65/72-E/2010/13).

134. At the 41st meeting, on 20 July, the representative of the Regional Commissions New York Office made an introductory statement.

Action taken by the Council

135. Under agenda item 11, the Council adopted resolution 2010/31.

Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan

136. At the 45th meeting, on 22 July, the representative of Egypt, also on behalf of Bangladesh, Comoros, Cuba,[1] Ecuador,[1] Jordan,[1] Morocco, Namibia, Palestine,[1] Saudi Arabia, Senegal,[1] and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), introduced a draft resolution entitled "Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan" (E/2010/L.31).

137. At the same meeting, Kuwait,[1] Lebanon,[1] Malaysia, Tunisia[1] and Yemen[1] joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

138. Also at the same meeting, the representative of Egypt made a minor drafting change to the seventeenth preambular paragraph of the draft resolution.

139. At the 46th meeting, on 23 July, Algeria[1] and Iraq joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

140. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution by a recorded vote of 45 to 3, with 3 abstentions. See Council resolution 2010/31. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Argentina, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Belgium, Brazil, Chile, China, Comoros, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Guatemala, India, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saudi Arabia, Slovakia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Zambia.

Against:

Australia, Canada, United States of America.

Abstaining:

Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Mongolia.

141. Before the adoption of the draft resolution, a statement was made by the observer for Israel.

142. Before the vote, statements in explanation of vote were made by the representatives of the United States of America and Belgium (also on behalf of Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Malta, Poland, Slovakia and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland). Subsequently, a statement of clarification was made by the observer for the Netherlands.

143. After the vote, statements were made by the representatives of Australia and Saint Lucia and by the observer for Palestine.

G. Non-governmental organizations (agenda item 12)

144. The Council considered agenda item 12 at its 39th meeting, on 19 July 2010. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary record (E/2010/SR.39). For its consideration of the item, the Council had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its 2010 regular session (E/2010/32 (Part I));

(b) Report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its 2010 resumed session (E/2010/32 (Part II)).

145. At the 39th meeting, on 19 July, statements were made by the representatives of Belgium (on behalf of the European Union), Australia (also on behalf of Canada and New Zealand) and the United States of America.

Action taken by the Council

146. Under agenda item 12, the Council adopted decisions 2010/213 to 2010/225.

Recommendations contained in the report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its 2010 regular session

Applications for consultative status and requests for reclassification received from non-governmental organizations

147. At its 39th meeting, on 19 July, the Council adopted draft decision I, entitled "Applications for consultative status and requests for reclassification received from non-governmental organizations", recommended by the Committee (see E/2010/32 (Part I), chap. I). See Council decision 2010/213.

Withdrawal of consultative status of the non-governmental organization General Federation of Iraqi Women

148. At its 39th meeting, on 19 July, the Council adopted draft decision II, entitled "Withdrawal of consultative status of the non-governmental organization General Federation of Iraqi Women", recommended by the Committee (see E/2010/32 (Part I), chap. I). See Council decision 2010/214.

Suspension of consultative status of the non-governmental organization Interfaith International

149. At its 39th meeting, on 19 July, the Council adopted draft decision III, entitled "Suspension of consultative status of the non-governmental organization Interfaith International", recommended by the Committee (see E/2010/32 (Part I), chap. I). See Council decision 2010/215.

Report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its 2010 regular session

150. At its 39th meeting, on 19 July, the Council adopted draft decision IV, entitled "Report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its 2010 regular

session", recommended by the Committee (see E/2010/32 (Part I), chap. I). See Council decision 2010/216.

Recommendations contained in the report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its 2010 resumed session

Applications for consultative status and requests for reclassification received from non-governmental organizations

151. At its 39th meeting, on 19 July, the Council adopted draft decision I, entitled "Applications for consultative status and requests for reclassification received from non-governmental organizations", recommended by the Committee (see E/2010/32 (Part II), chap. I, sect. A). See Council decision 2010/217.

Suspension of consultative status of non-governmental organizations with outstanding quadrennial reports, pursuant to Council resolution 2008/4

152. At its 39th meeting, on 19 July, the Council adopted draft decision II, entitled "Suspension of consultative status of non-governmental organizations with outstanding quadrennial reports, pursuant to Council resolution 2008/4", recommended by the Committee (see E/2010/32 (Part II), chap. I, sect. A). See Council decision 2010/218.

Reinstatement of consultative status of non-governmental organizations that submitted outstanding quadrennial reports, pursuant to Council resolution 2008/4

153. At its 39th meeting, on 19 July, the Council adopted draft decision III, entitled "Reinstatement of consultative status of non-governmental organizations that submitted outstanding quadrennial reports, pursuant to Council resolution 2008/4", recommended by the Committee (see E/2010/32 (Part II), chap. I, sect. A). See Council decision 2010/219.

Withdrawal of consultative status of non-governmental organizations, pursuant to Council resolution 2008/4

154. At its 39th meeting, on 19 July, the Council adopted draft decision IV, entitled "Withdrawal of consultative status of non-governmental organizations, pursuant to Council resolution 2008/4", recommended by the Committee (see E/2010/32 (Part II), chap. I, sect. A). See Council decision 2010/220.

Suspension of consultative status of the Centre Europe-tiers monde

155. At its 39th meeting, on 19 July, the Council adopted draft decision V, entitled "Suspension of consultative status of the Centre Europe-tiers monde", recommended by the Committee (see E/2010/32 (Part II), chap. I, sect. A). See Council decision 2010/221.

Modification of the agenda of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations at its 2011 session

156. At its 39th meeting, on 19 July, the Council adopted draft decision VI, entitled "Modification of the agenda of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations

at its 2011 session", recommended by the Committee (see E/2010/32 (Part II), chap. I, sect. A). See Council decision 2010/222.

Dates of and provisional agenda for the 2011 session of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations

157. At its 39th meeting, on 19 July, the Council adopted draft decision VII, entitled "Dates of and provisional agenda for the 2011 session of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations", recommended by the Committee (see E/2010/32 (Part II), chap. I, sect. A). See Council decision 2010/223.

Report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its 2010 resumed session

158. At its 39th meeting, on 19 July, the Council adopted draft decision VIII, entitled "Report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its 2010 resumed session", recommended by the Committee (see E/2010/32 (Part II), chap. I, sect. A). See Council decision 2010/224.

Application of the non-governmental organization International Gay and Lesbian Human Rights Commission for consultative status with the Economic and Social Council

159. At the 39th meeting, on 19 July, the representative of the United States of America introduced a draft decision entitled "Application of the non-governmental organization International Gay and Lesbian Human Rights Commission for consultative status with the Economic and Social Council" (E/2010/L.19) and recommended the granting of special consultative status to this non-governmental organization. Brazil joined in sponsoring the draft decision.

160. Subsequently, a statement was made by the representative of the United States of America.

161. At the same meeting, the representative of Saudi Arabia requested a recorded vote on the draft decision.

162. Also at the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft decision by a recorded vote of 23 to 13, with 13 abstentions. See Council decision 2010/225. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Guatemala, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Malta, Norway, Peru, Poland, Republic of Korea, Slovakia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay.

Against:

Bangladesh, China, Comoros, Egypt, Malaysia, Morocco, Namibia, Niger, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Zambia.

Abstaining:

Bahamas, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, India, Mauritius, Mongolia, Mozambique, Philippines, Republic of Moldova, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Turkey, Ukraine.

163. Before the vote, general statements were made by the representatives of Saudi Arabia and Saint Lucia and by the observer for Israel and statements in explanation of vote were made by the representatives of Egypt, Belgium (on behalf of the European Union and associated countries), Norway, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Canada, Australia, Argentina, Saint Lucia and the Russian Federation. After the vote, statements in explanation of vote were made by the representatives of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Uruguay, Saint Lucia, China, Peru and Japan. A general statement was made by the representative of the United States of America.

H. Economic and environmental questions (agenda item 13)

164. The Council considered agenda item 13 at its 38th, 39th, 42nd, 43rd and 45th to 47th meetings, on 16 and from 19 to 23 July 2010. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2010/SR.38, 39, 42, 43 and 45-47). For its consideration of the item, the Council had before it a letter dated 25 May 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Spain to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/64/803-E/2010/91).

165. The Council considered agenda item 13 (a) (Sustainable development) at its 43rd, 45th and 47th meetings, from 21 to 23 July. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2010/SR.43, 45 and 47).

166. The Council considered agenda item 13 (b) (Science and technology for development) jointly with agenda item 7 (c) (International cooperation in the field of informatics) at its 38th and 39th meetings, on 16 and 19 July. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2010/SR.38 and 39).

167. The Council considered agenda items 13 (c) (Statistics), (d) (Human settlements), (e) (Environment), (f) (Population and development), (g) (Public administration and development), (h) (International cooperation in tax matters), (i) (Assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions) and (j) (Cartography) at its 43rd and 46th meetings, on 21 and 23 July. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2010/SR.43 and 46).

168. The Council considered agenda item 13 (k) (Women and development) jointly with agenda item 7 (e) (Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system) and 14 (a) (Advancement of women) at its 42nd meeting, on 20 July. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary record (E/2010/SR.42).

169. At the 38th meeting, on 16 July, introductory statements were made by the Assistant Secretary-General for Economic Development and the representative of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (under agenda item 13 (b)).

170. At the 42nd meeting, on 20 July, an introductory statement was made by the Assistant Secretary-General and Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women (under agenda item 13 (k)).

171. At the 43rd meeting, on 21 July, introductory statements were made by the representatives of the Committee for Development Policy (under agenda item 13 (a)) and the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), New York Office (under agenda item 13 (d)).

172. At the same meeting, statements were made by the Chair of the Committee on World Food Security (under agenda item 13 (a)) and by the representative of the United Nations Environment Programme (under agenda item 13 (e)).

1. Sustainable development (agenda item 13 (a))

173. For its consideration of agenda item 13 (a), the Council had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Commission on Sustainable Development on its eighteenth session (E/2010/29);

(b) Report of the Committee for Development Policy on its twelfth session (E/2010/33);

(c) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting a note by the Chair of the Committee on World Food Security on the reform of the Committee and on progress made towards implementation (A/65/73-E/2010/51);

(d) Statement submitted by Social Development Association, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (E/2010/NGO/2);

(e) Statement submitted by Institute for Planetary Synthesis, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (E/2010/NGO/29).

Action taken by the Council

174. Under agenda item 13 (a), the Council adopted resolutions 2010/9 and 2010/34 and decisions 2010/234 and 2010/255.

Recommendation contained in the report of the Commission on Sustainable Development on its eighteenth session

Report of the Commission on Sustainable Development on its eighteenth session and provisional agenda for the nineteenth session of the Commission

175. At its 43rd meeting, on 21 July, the Council adopted a draft decision entitled "Report of the Commission on Sustainable Development on its eighteenth session and provisional agenda for the nineteenth session of the Commission", recommended by the Commission (see E/2010/29, chap. I, sect. A). See Council decision 2010/234.

Report of the Committee for Development Policy on its twelfth session

176. At the 43rd meeting, on 21 July, the Vice-President of the Council, Somduth Soborun (Mauritius), made a statement with regard to consultations on the draft resolution concerning the report of the Committee for Development Policy on its twelfth session.

177. At its 45th meeting, on 22 July, the Council had before it a draft resolution entitled "Report of the Committee for Development Policy on its twelfth session" (E/2010/L.30), submitted by the Vice-President of the Council, Somduth Soborun (Mauritius), on the basis of informal consultations.

178. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution. See Council resolution 2010/9.

Review of United Nations support for small island developing States

179. At the 43rd meeting, on 21 July, the representative of Maldives[1] introduced a draft resolution entitled "Review of United Nations support for small island developing States" (E/2010/L.24). Subsequently, Comoros and Saint Lucia joined in sponsoring the draft resolution. The draft resolution read as follows:

> "*The Economic and Social Council,*
>
> "*Guided* by the Charter of the United Nations,
>
> "*Recalling* Economic and Social Council resolution 2009/17 of 29 July 2009 on the review of United Nations support for small island developing States,
>
> "*Taking note* of the report of the Committee for Development Policy on its twelfth session (E/2010/33) and background paper No. 10 (ST/ESA/2010/CDP/10) containing the independent views and perspectives of the Committee for Development Policy on United Nations support for small island developing States,
>
> "*Recalling* that the independent views and perspectives of the Committee for Development Policy, together with a summary of the consideration of the issue by the Economic and Social Council, should form an important contribution to the two-day high-level review, to be conducted during the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly, of the progress made in addressing the vulnerabilities of small island developing States,
>
> "*Recognizing* that small island developing States have their own peculiar vulnerabilities and characteristics, including environmental vulnerability, small size and diseconomies of scale, and trade and external economic dependence, which make the difficulties they face in the pursuit of sustainable development particularly severe and complex,
>
> "*Taking note* of key conclusions of the Committee for Development Policy, including: that the revised Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States should be more focused on sustainability issues related to the small size of small island developing States and their vulnerability to environmental, climatic and external economic shocks, that the Mauritius Strategy should include targets and milestones which would facilitate the proper monitoring of the Strategy and of United Nations support for it; that data availability should be improved and an effective tool for monitoring United Nations support developed; that the respective mandates of the two central bodies supporting small island developing States, the Small Island Developing States Unit in the Department of Economic and Social Affairs and the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States, should be clarified and adequate resources provided to them; that a system for monitoring the nature, extent and effectiveness of support by the international community for small island developing States should be

established; and that small island developing States should better document their own efforts to implement the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,

"*Taking note*, in particular, of the conclusion of the Committee for Development Policy that, at present, there is no formal United Nations category of small island developing States based on objective criteria, and that improved focus and effective monitoring of the Mauritius Strategy would require the establishment of an agreed list of small island developing States based on consistent, objective and transparent criteria,

"1. *Decides* to make available the independent views and perspectives of the Committee for Development Policy, together with a summary of the debate held during the present substantive session, as a contribution to the two-day high-level review, to be conducted during the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly, of the progress made in addressing the vulnerabilities of small island developing States;

"2. *Requests* that Member States and United Nations organs and bodies involved in the review of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for Small Island Developing States take the independent views and perspectives of the Committee for Development Policy into consideration, together with the summary of the debate held during the present substantive session;

"3. *Invites* the Committee for Development Policy to submit to the Economic and Social Council before May 2011, for the consideration of Member States, its independent views and perspectives on consistent, objective and specific criteria for identification of a formal United Nations category of small island developing States that would allow United Nations support for small island developing States to be more targeted, cost-efficient, measurable and effective, and would thus better address the unique vulnerabilities of those States and promote their sustainable development."

180. At its 47th meeting, on 23 July, the Council had before it a draft resolution entitled "Review of United Nations support for small island developing States" (E/2010/L.33), submitted by the Vice-President of the Council, Somduth Soborun (Mauritius), on the basis of informal consultations on draft resolution E/2010/L.24.

181. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution. See Council resolution 2010/34.

182. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution E/2010/L.33, draft resolution E/2010/L.24 was withdrawn by its sponsors.

Documentation considered by the Council in connection with agenda item 13 (a)

183. At its 46th meeting, on 23 July, on the proposal of the Vice-President of the Council, Somduth Soborun (Mauritius), and in accordance with General Assembly decision 55/488, the Council took note of the note by the Secretary-General transmitting a note by the Chair of the Committee on World Food Security on the reform of the Committee and on progress made towards implementation (A/65/73-E/2010/51). See Council decision 2010/255.

2. Science and technology for development (agenda item 13 (b))

184. For its consideration of agenda item 12 (b), the Council had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development on its thirteenth session (E/2010/31);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society at the regional and international levels (A/65/64-E/2010/12);

(c) Note by the Secretary-General on the continuation of the Internet Governance Forum (A/65/78-E/2010/68);

(d) Report of the Secretary-General on enhanced cooperation on public policy issues pertaining to the Internet (E/2009/92);

(e) Conference room paper entitled "Update on enhanced cooperation on public policy issues pertaining to the Internet" (E/2010/CRP.4).

Action taken by the Council

185. Under agenda item 13 (b), the Council adopted resolutions 2010/2 and 2010/3 and decisions 2010/226 to 2010/230.

Recommendations contained in the report of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development on its thirteenth session

Assessment of the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society

186. At its 39th meeting, on 19 July, the Council adopted draft resolution I, entitled "Assessment of the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society", recommended by the Commission (see E/2010/31, chap. I, sect. A). See Council resolution 2010/2.

Science and technology for development

187. At its 39th meeting, on 19 July, the Council adopted draft resolution II, entitled "Science and technology for development", recommended by the Commission (see E/2010/31, chap. I, sect. A). See Council resolution 2010/3.

Participation of non-governmental organizations and civil society entities in the work of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development

188. At its 39th meeting, on 19 July, the Council adopted draft decision I, entitled "Participation of non-governmental organizations and civil society entities in the work of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development", recommended by the Commission (see E/2010/31, chap. I, sect. B). See Council decision 2010/226.

Participation of academic entities in the work of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development

189. At its 39th meeting, on 19 July, the Council adopted draft decision II, entitled "Participation of academic entities in the work of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development", recommended by the Commission (see E/2010/31, chap. I, sect. B). See Council decision 2010/227.

Participation of business sector entities, including the private sector, in the work of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development

190. At its 39th meeting, on 19 July, the Council adopted draft decision III, entitled "Participation of business sector entities, including the private sector, in the work of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development", recommended by the Commission (see E/2010/31, chap. I, sect. B). See Council decision 2010/228.

Report of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development on its thirteenth session and provisional agenda and documentation for the fourteenth session of the Commission

191. At its 39th meeting, on 19 July, the Council adopted draft decision IV, entitled "Report of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development on its thirteenth session and provisional agenda and documentation for the fourteenth session of the Commission", recommended by the Commission (see E/2010/31, chap. I, sect. B). See Council decision 2010/229.

Documentation considered by the Council in connection with agenda item 13 (b)

192. At its 39th meeting, on 19 July, on the proposal of the Vice-President of the Council, Somduth Soborun (Mauritius), and in accordance with General Assembly decision 55/488, the Council took note of the note by the Secretary-General on the continuation of the Internet Governance Forum (A/65/78-E/2010/68). See Council decision 2010/230.

3. Statistics (agenda item 13 (c))

193. For its consideration of agenda item 13 (c), the Council had before it the report of the Statistical Commission on its forty-first session (E/2010/24).

Action taken by the Council

194. Under agenda item 13 (c), the Council adopted decision 2010/235.

Recommendation contained in the report of the Statistical Commission on its forty-first session

Report of the Statistical Commission on its forty-first session and provisional agenda and dates for the forty-second session of the Commission

195. At its 43rd meeting, on 21 July, the Council adopted a draft decision entitled "Report of the Statistical Commission on its forty-first session and provisional agenda and dates for the forty-second session of the Commission", recommended by the Commission (see E/2010/24, chap. I, sect. A). See Council decision 2010/235.

4. Human settlements (agenda item 13 (d))

196. For its consideration of agenda item 13 (d), the Council had before it the report of the Secretary-General on the coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda (E/2010/72).

Action taken by the Council

197. Under agenda item 13 (d), the Council adopted decision 2010/236.

Human settlements

198. At its 43rd meeting, on 21 July, the Council had before it a draft decision entitled "Human settlements" (E/2010/L.25), submitted by the Vice-President of the Council, Somduth Soborun (Mauritius), on the basis of informal consultations.

199. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft decision. See Council decision 2010/236.

5. Environment (agenda item 13 (e))

200. For its consideration of agenda item 13 (e), the Council had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on its eleventh special session (A/65/25);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the chemicals volume of the Consolidated List of Products Whose Consumption and/or Sale have been Banned, Withdrawn, Severely Restricted or Not Approved by Governments (E/2010/79);

(c) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the World Health Organization on the pharmaceuticals volume of the Consolidated List entitled "Pharmaceuticals: Restrictions in Use and Availability" (E/2010/84).

Action taken by the Council

201. Under agenda item 13 (e), the Council adopted resolution 2010/32 and decision 2010/237.

Documentation considered by the Council in connection with agenda item 13 (e)

202. At its 43rd meeting, on 21 July, on the proposal of the Vice-President of the Council, Somduth Soborun (Mauritius), and in accordance with General Assembly decision 55/488, the Council took note of the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on its eleventh special session (A/65/25). See Council decision 2010/237.

Consolidated List of Products Whose Consumption and/or Sale Have Been Banned, Withdrawn, Severely Restricted or Not Approved by Governments

203. At its 46th meeting, on 23 July, the Council had before it a draft resolution entitled "Consolidated List of Products Whose Consumption and/or Sale Have Been Banned, Withdrawn, Severely Restricted or Not Approved by Governments"

(E/2010/L.38), submitted by the Vice-President of the Council, Somduth Soborun (Mauritius), on the basis of informal consultations.

204. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution. See Council resolution 2010/32.

6. Population and development (agenda item 13 (f))

205. For its consideration of agenda item 13 (f), the Council had before it the report of the Commission on Population and Development on its forty-third session (E/2010/25).

Action taken by the Council

206. Under agenda item 13 (f), the Council adopted decision 2010/238.

Recommendation contained in the report of the Commission on Population and Development on its forty-third session

Report of the Commission on Population and Development on its forty-third session and provisional agenda for its forty-fourth session

207. At its 43rd meeting, on 21 July, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Report of the Commission on Population and Development on its forty-third session and provisional agenda for its forty-fourth session", recommended by the Commission (see E/2010/25, chap. I, sect. A). See Council decision 2010/238.

7. Public administration and development (agenda item 13 (g))

208. For its consideration of agenda item 13 (g), the Council had before it the report of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration on its ninth session (E/2010/44).

Action taken by the Council

209. Under agenda item 13 (g), the Council adopted decisions 2010/239 and 2010/256.

Provisional agenda for the tenth session of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration

210. At its 43rd meeting, on 21 July, the Council had before it a draft decision entitled "Provisional agenda for the tenth session of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration" (E/2010/L.29), submitted by the Vice-President of the Council, Somduth Soborun (Mauritius), on the basis of informal consultations.

211. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft decision. See Council decision 2010/239.

Recommendation contained in the report of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration on its ninth session

Report of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration on its ninth session

212. At its 43rd meeting, on 21 July, the Council had before it a draft resolution entitled "Report of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration on its ninth session", recommended by the Committee (see E/2010/44, chap. I).

213. At its 46th meeting, on 23 July, the Council decided to defer its consideration of the report of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration on its ninth session until a later stage but before its substantive session of 2011. See Council decision 2010/256.

8. International cooperation in tax matters (agenda item 13 (h))

214. For its consideration of agenda item 13 (a), the Council had before it the report of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters on its fifth session (E/2009/45).

Action taken by the Council

215. Under agenda item 13 (h), the Council adopted resolution 2010/33 and decision 2010/257.

Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters

216. At the 43rd meeting, on 21 July, the observer for Yemen,[1] on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters" (E/2010/L.10). The draft resolution read as follows:

> "*The Economic and Social Council*,
>
> "*Recalling* its resolution 2004/69 of 11 November 2004, in which the Council decided that the Ad Hoc Group of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters would be renamed the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters,
>
> "*Recognizing* the call made in the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development for the strengthening of international tax cooperation through enhanced dialogue among national tax authorities and greater coordination of the work of the concerned multilateral bodies and relevant regional organizations, giving special attention to the needs of developing countries and countries with economies in transition,
>
> "*Welcoming* the call made in the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development and the Outcome of the Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and its Impact on Development for strengthening of the institutional arrangements to promote international cooperation in tax matters, including the United Nations Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters,
>
> "*Recognizing* that while each country is responsible for its tax system, it is important to support efforts in these areas by strengthening technical

assistance and enhancing international cooperation and participation in addressing international tax matters, including in the area of double taxation,

"*Recognizing* the need for an inclusive, participatory and broad-based dialogue on international cooperation in tax matters,

"*Noting* the activities developing within the concerned multilateral bodies and relevant subregional and regional organizations,

"*Taking note* of the report of the Committee on its fifth session,

"*Noting with concern* that the present budget of the Committee is insufficient to allow it to properly discharge its functions,

"*Taking note with appreciation* of the United Nations Code of Conduct on Cooperation in Combating International Tax Evasion adopted by the Committee,

"1. *Decides* to convert the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters into an intergovernmental subsidiary body of the Economic and Social Council, with the following characteristics:

"I. Size and composition

"The Committee shall consist of representatives of forty-seven States to be elected by the Economic and Social Council from among the States Members of the United Nations for four-year terms, with due regard to equitable geographical distribution.

"The regional allocation of seats shall be according to the following pattern: (a) thirteen members from African States; (b) thirteen members from Asian States; (c) eight members from Latin American and Caribbean States; (d) six members from Eastern European States; and (e) seven members from Western European and other States.

"II. Mandate and operations

"The Committee shall:

"(a) Make recommendations to the Economic and Social Council on issues concerning international cooperation in tax matters, including, inter alia, the formulation of norms and the promotion of cooperative policies and practices in this area;

"(b) Keep under review United Nations manuals and model conventions on international tax issues and shall cooperate with other international and regional organizations on new and emerging international tax cooperation-related issues;

"(c) Convene its first meeting in 2010, in Geneva, and meet biannually thereafter, in New York, and shall also endeavour to hold technically focused meetings of its subsidiary bodies at more frequent intervals;

"(d) In its first year of operation, invite the members currently appointed to the Committee of Experts to participate in the new Committee as advisers in their personal capacity.

"III. Technical support

"The Committee shall be serviced by an adequate and dedicated technical staff, which shall, inter alia, help collect and disseminate information on tax policies and practices, in collaboration with other relevant international entities, and organize technical assistance projects on international tax issues, as requested by Member States.

"2. *Encourages* Members States to further discuss in the General Assembly the United Nations Code of Conduct on Cooperation in Combating International Tax Evasion, as a practical means of enhancing international tax cooperation."

217. At its 46th meeting, on 23 July, the Council had before it a draft resolution entitled "Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters" (E/2010/L.39), submitted by the Vice-President of the Council, Somduth Soborun (Mauritius), on the basis of informal consultations on draft resolution E/2010/L.10.

218. At the same meeting, the Council was informed that the programme budget implications referred to in document E/2010/L.28 were associated with draft resolution E/2010/L.10 and would not apply to draft resolution E/2010/L.39.

219. Also at the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution. See Council resolution 2010/33.

220. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution E/2010/L.39, draft resolution E/2010/L.10 was withdrawn by its sponsors.

221. After the adoption of the draft resolution, a statement was made by the observer for Yemen (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China).

Provisional agenda and dates for the sixth session of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters

222. At its 46th meeting, on 23 July, the Council had before it a draft decision entitled "Provisional agenda and dates for the sixth session of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters" (E/2010/L.36), submitted by the Vice-President of the Council, Somduth Soborun (Mauritius), on the basis of informal consultations.

223. At the same meeting the Council adopted the draft decision. See Council decision 2010/257.

9. Assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions (agenda item 13 (i))

224. At its 43rd meeting, on 21 July, the Council was informed that no advance documentation and no proposals had been submitted under agenda item 13 (i).

10. Cartography (agenda item 13 (j))

225. For its consideration of agenda item 13 (j), the Council had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Ninth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for the Americas (E/CONF.99/3);

(b) Report of the Eighteenth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Pacific (E/CONF.100/9).

Action taken by the Council

226. Under agenda item 13 (j), the Council adopted decisions 2010/240 and 2010/241.

Global geographic information management

227. At its 43rd meeting, on 21 July, the Council had before it a draft decision entitled "Global geographic information management" (E/2010/L.23), submitted by the Vice-President of the Council, Somduth Soborun (Mauritius), on the basis of informal consultations.

228. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft decision. See Council decision 2010/240.

Documentation considered by the Council in connection with agenda item 13 (j)

229. At its 43rd meeting, on 21 July, on the proposal of the Vice-President of the Council, Somduth Soborun (Mauritius), and in accordance with General Assembly decision 55/488, the Council took note of the report of the Ninth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for the Americas (E/CONF.99/3) and the report of the Eighteenth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Pacific (E/CONF.100/9). See Council decision 2010/241.

11. Women and development (agenda item 13 (k))

230. For its consideration of agenda item 13 (k), the Council had before it the relevant sections of the report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its fifty-fourth session (E/2010/27) (see also under agenda item 14 (a)).

231. No action was taken by the Council under agenda item 13 (k).

I. Social and human rights questions (agenda item 14)

232. The Council considered agenda item 14 at its 37th, 42nd, 44th to 46th, 50th and 51st meetings, on 16, 20, 22 and 23 July, 10 November and 14 December 2010. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2010/SR.37, 42, 44-46, 50 and 51). For its consideration of the item, the Council had before it a letter dated 25 May 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Spain to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/64/803-E/2010/91).

233. The Council considered agenda item 14 (i) (Genetic privacy and non-discrimination) jointly with agenda items 7 (a) (Reports of coordination bodies), (b) (Proposed strategic framework for the period 2012-2013) and (g) (Tobacco or health) at its 37th meeting, on 16 July. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary record (E/2010/SR.37).

234. The Council considered agenda item 14 (a) (Advancement of women) jointly with agenda items 7 (e) (Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and

programmes in the United Nations system) and 13 (k) (Women and development at its 42nd meeting, on 20 July. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary record (E/2010/SR.42).

235. The Council considered agenda items 14 (b) (social development), (c) (Crime prevention and criminal justice), (d) (Narcotic drugs), (e) (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees), (f) (Comprehensive implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action), (g) (Human rights), (h) (Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues) and (i) (Genetic privacy and non-discrimination) at its 44th to 46th meetings, on 22 and 23 July. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2010/SR.44-46). The Council resumed its consideration of agenda item 14 (e) at its 50th meeting, on 10 November 2010. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary record (E/2010/SR.50). The Council resumed its consideration of agenda item 14 (g) at its 51st meeting, on 14 December 2010. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary record (E/2010/SR.51).

236. At its 37th meeting, on 16 July, the Council heard an introductory statement by the Director, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, New York Office (under agenda item 14 (i)).

237. At its 42nd meeting, on 20 July, the Council heard an introductory statement by the Assistant Secretary-General and Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women (under agenda item 14 (a)).

238. At its 44th meeting, on 22 July, the Council heard a statement by the Assistant Secretary-General and Head, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, New York Office (under agenda item 14 (g)); an oral report by the Director, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, New York Office, on behalf of the High Commissioner (under agenda item 14 (e)); an introductory statement by the President, International Narcotics Control Board (under agenda item 14 (d)); and a statement by the representative of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, New York Office (under agenda item 14 (c)).

239. At the 46th meeting, on 23 July, the representative of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, New York Office, made a statement in connection with the report of the Secretary-General on capital punishment and implementation of the safeguards guaranteeing protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty (E/2010/10) under agenda item 14 (c)).

1. Advancement of women (agenda item 14 (a))

240. For its consideration of agenda item 14 (a), the Council had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its fifty-fourth session (E/2010/27);

(b) Note by the Secretariat on the results of the forty-fourth and forty-fifth sessions of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (E/2010/74).

Action taken by the Council

241. Under agenda item 14 (a), the Council adopted resolutions 2010/6 and 2010/7 and decisions 2010/232 and 2010/233.

Recommendations contained in the report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its fifty-fourth session

Declaration on the occasion of the fifteenth anniversary of the Fourth World Conference on Women

242. At its 42nd meeting, on 20 July, the Council adopted a draft decision entitled "Declaration on the occasion of the fifteenth anniversary of the Fourth World Conference on Women", recommended by the Commission (see E/2010/27, chap. I, sect. A). See Council decision 2010/232.

Situation of and assistance to Palestinian women

243. At its 42nd meeting, on 20 July, the Council adopted a draft resolution entitled "Situation of and assistance to Palestinian women", recommended by the Commission (see E/2010/27, chap. I, sect. B), by a recorded vote of 24 to 3, with 15 abstentions. See Council resolution 2010/6. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Argentina, Bangladesh, Brazil, Chile, China, Congo, Egypt, Guatemala, India, Iraq, Malaysia, Mauritius, Mongolia, Morocco, Namibia, Niger, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, Uruguay, Zambia.

Against:

Australia, Canada, United States of America.

Abstaining:

Belgium, Côte d'Ivoire, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Malta, Norway, Poland, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Slovakia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

244. The recorded vote was requested by the United States of America.

245. Before the vote, statements were made by the observers for Israel and Palestine. After the vote, a statement was made by the representative of Australia.

Report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its fifty-fourth session and provisional agenda and documentation for the fifty-fifth session of the Commission

246. At its 42nd meeting, on 20 July, following statements by the representatives of Peru and Chile, the Council adopted a draft decision entitled "Report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its fifty-fourth session and provisional agenda and documentation for the fifty-fifth session of the Commission", recommended by the Commission (see E/2010/27, chap. I, sect. C). See Council decision 2010/233.

Strengthening the institutional arrangements for support of gender equality and the empowerment of women

247. At its 42nd meeting, on 20 July, the Council had before it a draft resolution entitled "Strengthening the institutional arrangements for support of gender quality and the empowerment of women" (E/2010/L.21), submitted by the President of the Council.

248. At the same meeting, the Secretary of the Council, on behalf of the President of the Council, orally corrected the draft resolution by inserting a fourth preambular paragraph, to read as follows:

> "*Expressing its deep gratitude* for the support offered by the host country during all the years of operation of the Institute,".

249. Also at the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution, as orally corrected. See Council resolution 2010/7.

250. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representative of Chile and by the observer for the Dominican Republic.

2. Social development (agenda item 14 (b))

251. For its consideration of agenda item 14 (b), the Council had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Commission for Social Development on its forty-eighth session (E/2010/26);

(b) Statement submitted by International Presentation Association of the Sisters of the Presentation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (E/2010/NGO/17);

(c) Statement submitted by Associazione Amici dei Bambini, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (E/2010/NGO/41);

(d) Statement submitted by Brothers of Charity, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (E/2010/NGO/52).

Action taken by the Council

252. Under agenda item 14 (b), the Council adopted resolutions 2010/10 to 2010/14 and decision 2010/242.

Recommendations contained in the report of the Commission for Social Development on its forty-eighth session

Future organization and methods of work of the Commission for Social Development

253. At its 45th meeting, on 22 July, the Council adopted draft resolution I, entitled "Future organization and methods of work of the Commission for Social

Development", recommended by the Commission (see E/2010/26, chap. I, sect. A). See Council resolution 2010/10.

Social dimensions of the New Partnership for Africa's Development

254. At its 45th meeting, on 22 July, the Council adopted draft resolution II, entitled "Social dimensions of the New Partnership for Africa's Development", recommended by the Commission (see E/2010/26, chap. I, sect. A). See Council resolution 2010/11.

Promoting social integration

255. At its 45th meeting, on 22 July, the Council adopted draft resolution III, entitled "Promoting social integration", recommended by the Commission (see E/2010/26, chap. I, sect. A). See Council resolution 2010/12.

Mainstreaming disability in the development agenda

256. At its 45th meeting, on 22 July, the Council adopted draft resolution IV, entitled "Mainstreaming disability in the development agenda", recommended by the Commission (see E/2010/26, chap. I, sect. A). See Council resolution 2010/13.

Future implementation of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, 2002

257. At its 45th meeting, on 22 July, the Council adopted draft resolution V, entitled "Future implementation of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, 2002", recommended by the Commission (see E/2010/26, chap. I, sect. A). See Council resolution 2010/14.

Report of the Commission for Social Development on its forty-eighth session and provisional agenda and documentation for the forty-ninth session

258. At its 45th meeting, on 22 July, the Council adopted a draft decision entitled "Report of the Commission for Social Development on its forty-eighth session and provisional agenda and documentation for the forty-ninth session", recommended by the Commission (see E/2010/26, chap. I, sect. B). See Council decision 2010/242.

3. Crime prevention and criminal justice (agenda item 14 (c))

259. For its consideration of agenda item 14 (c), the Council had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its reconvened eighteenth session (E/2009/30/Add.1);

(b) Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its nineteenth session (E/2010/30);

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on capital punishment and implementation of the safeguards guaranteeing protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty (E/2010/10).

Action taken by the Council

260. Under agenda item 14 (c), the Council adopted resolutions 2010/15 to 2010/20 and decisions 2010/243 and 2010/258.

Recommendations contained in the report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its nineteenth session

261. At its 45th meeting, on 22 July, the Council was informed that financial statements relating to the draft resolutions recommended by the Commission were contained in annexes I to VI of the report.

Strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice responses to violence against women

262. At its 45th meeting, on 22 July, the Council approved draft resolution I, entitled "Strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice responses to violence against women", for adoption by the General Assembly, as recommended by the Commission (see E/2010/30, chap. I, sect. A). See Council resolution 2010/15.

United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules)

263. At its 45th meeting, on 22 July, the Council approved draft resolution II, entitled "United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules)", for adoption by the General Assembly, as recommended by the Commission (see E/2010/30, chap. I, sect. A). See Council resolution 2010/16.

Realignment of the functions of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and changes to the strategic framework

264. At its 45th meeting, on 22 July, the Council approved draft resolution III, entitled "Realignment of the functions of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and changes to the strategic framework", for adoption by the General Assembly, as recommended by the Commission (see E/2010/30, chap. I, sect. A). See Council resolution 2010/17.

Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

265. At its 45th meeting, on 22 July, the Council approved draft resolution IV, entitled "Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice", for adoption by the General Assembly, as recommended by the Commission (see E/2010/30, chap. I, sect. A). See Council resolution 2010/18.

Crime prevention and criminal justice responses to protect cultural property, especially with regard to its trafficking

266. At its 45th meeting, on 22 July, the Council adopted draft resolution I, entitled "Crime prevention and criminal justice responses to protect cultural property, especially with regard to its trafficking", recommended by the Commission (see E/2010/30, chap. I, sect. B). See Council resolution 2010/19.

Support for the development and implementation of an integrated approach to programme development at the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

267. At its 45th meeting, on 22 July, the Council adopted draft resolution II, entitled "Support for the development and implementation of an integrated approach to programme development at the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime", recommended by the Commission (see E/2010/30, chap. I, sect. B). See Council resolution 2010/20.

Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its nineteenth session and provisional agenda for its twentieth session

268. At its 45th meeting, on 22 July, the Council adopted a draft decision entitled "Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its nineteenth session and provisional agenda for its twentieth session", recommended by the Commission (see E/2010/30, chap. I, sect. C). See Council decision 2010/243.

Documentation considered by the Council in connection with agenda item 14 (c)

269. At its 46th meeting, on 23 July, on the proposal of the Vice-President of the Council, Somduth Soborun (Mauritius), and in accordance with General Assembly decision 55/488, the Council took note of the report of the Secretary-General on capital punishment and implementation of the safeguards guaranteeing protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty (E/2010/10) and the report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its reconvened eighteenth session (E/2009/30/Add.1). See Council decision 2010/258.

4. Narcotic drugs (agenda item 14 (d))

270. For its consideration of agenda item 14 (d), the Council had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its reconvened fifty-second session (E/2009/28/Add.1);

(b) Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its fifty-third session (E/2010/28);

(c) Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2009 (E/INCB/2009/1).

Action taken by the Council

271. Under agenda item 14 (d), the Council adopted resolution 2010/21 and decisions 2010/244, 2010/245 and 2010/258.

Recommendations contained in the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its fifty-third session

Realignment of the functions of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and changes to the strategic framework

272. At its 45th meeting, on 22 July, the Council was informed that the financial statement relating to the draft resolution entitled "Realignment of the functions of

the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and changes to the strategic framework" was contained in annex IX of the report.

273. At the same meeting, the Council approved the draft resolution for adoption by the General Assembly, as recommended by the Commission (see E/2010/28, chap. I, sect. A). See Council resolution 2010/21.

Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its fifty-third session and provisional agenda and documentation for its fifty-forth session

274. At its 45th meeting, on 22 July, the Council adopted draft decision I, entitled "Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its fifty-third session and provisional agenda and documentation for its fifty-fourth session", recommended by the Commission (see E/2010/28, chap. I, sect. B). See Council decision 2010/244.

Report of the International Narcotics Control Board

275. At its 45th meeting, on 22 July, the Council adopted draft decision II, entitled "Report of the International Narcotics Control Board", recommended by the Commission (see E/2010/28, chap. I, sect. B). See Council decision 2010/245.

Documentation considered by the Council in connection with agenda item 14 (d)

276. At its 46th meeting, on 23 July, on the proposal of the Vice-President of the Council, Somduth Soborun (Mauritius), and in accordance with General Assembly decision 55/488, the Council took note of the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its reconvened fifty-second session (E/2009/28/Add.1). See Council decision 2010/258.

5. United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (agenda item 14 (e))

277. For its consideration of agenda item 14 (e), the Council had before it the following documents:

(a) Note verbale dated 27 October 2009 from the Permanent Mission of Bulgaria to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (E/2010/86);

(b) Letter dated 19 May 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Croatia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (E/2010/87);

(c) Note verbale dated 9 September 2009 from the Permanent Mission of Cameroon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (E/2010/94);

(d) Note verbale dated 23 October 2009 from the Permanent Mission of Togo to the United Nations addressed to the Secretariat (E/2010/95);

(e) Letter dated 9 February 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Turkmenistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (E/2010/96).

Action taken by the Council

278. Under agenda item 14 (e), the Council adopted decisions 2010/246 and 2010/263.

Enlargement of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

279. At the 45th meeting, on 22 July, the representative of Cameroon, also on behalf of Bulgaria,[1] Croatia[1] and Togo,[1] introduced a draft decision entitled "Enlargement of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees" (E/2010/L.18).

280. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft decision. See Council decision 20010/246.

281. At the resumed substantive session of 2010, at its 50th meeting, on 10 November, following a statement by the representative of the Congo, the Council took note of the request to enlarge the membership of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees contained in the note verbale dated 12 July 2010 from the Permanent Mission of the Congo to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (E/2010/103) and recommended that the General Assembly, at its sixty-fifth session, decide on the question of enlarging the membership of the Executive Committee from 84 to 85 States. See Council decision 2010/263.

6. Comprehensive implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action (agenda item 14 (f))

282. No request for documentation and no proposals were submitted under agenda item 14 (f).

7. Human rights (agenda item 14 (g))

283. For its consideration of agenda item 14 (g), the Council had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Committee on the Rights of the Child on its fifty-third session (A/65/41);

(b) Report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on its forty-second and forty-third sessions (E/2010/22);

(c) Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (E/2010/89);

(d) Statement submitted by International Presentation Association of the Sisters of the Presentation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (E/2010/NGO/19).

Action taken by the Council

284. Under agenda item 14 (g), the Council adopted resolution 2010/37 and decisions 2010/247 and 2010/258.

Recommendation contained in the report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on its forty-second and forty-third sessions

Draft decision contained in chapter I of the report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on its forty-second and forty-third sessions

285. At its 45th meeting, on 22 July, the Council was informed that a statement of programme budget implications relating to the draft decision recommended by the Committee (see E/2010/22, chap. I) was contained in document E/2010/L.16.

286. At the same meeting, the Council decided to defer its consideration of the draft decision to a later date. See Council decision 2010/247.

287. At the resumed substantive session of 2010, at its 51st meeting, on 14 December, the Council had before it a draft resolution entitled "Report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on its forty-second and forty-third sessions" (E/2010/L.43), submitted by the President of the Council on the basis of informal consultations.

288. At the same meeting, the Secretary read out a statement of programme budget implications relating to the draft resolution.

289. Also at the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution. See Council resolution 2010/37.

Documentation considered by the Council in connection with agenda item 14 (g)

290. At its 46th meeting, on 23 July, on the proposal of the Vice-President of the Council, Somduth Soborun (Mauritius), and in accordance with General Assembly decision 55/488, the Council took note of the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (E/2010/89) and the report of the Committee on the Rights of the Child on its fifty-third session (A/65/41). See Council decision 2010/258.

8. Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (agenda item 14 (h))

291. For its consideration of agenda item 14 (h), the Council had before it the report of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues on its ninth session (E/2010/43).

Action taken by the Council

292. Under agenda item 14 (h), the Council adopted decisions 2010/248 to 2010/250 and 2010/258.

Recommendations contained in the report of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues on its ninth session

International expert group meeting on the theme "Indigenous peoples and forests"

293. At its 45th meeting, on 22 July, the Council adopted draft decision I, entitled "International expert group meeting on the theme 'Indigenous peoples and forests'", recommended by the Permanent Forum (see E/2010/43, chap. I, sect. A). See Council decision 2010/248.

Venue and dates of the tenth session of the Permanent Forum

294. At its 45th meeting, on 22 July, the Council adopted draft decision II, entitled "Venue and dates of the tenth session of the Permanent Forum", recommended by the Permanent Forum (see E/2010/43, chap. I, sect. A). See Council decision 2010/249.

Provisional agenda for the tenth session of the Permanent Forum

295. At its 45th meeting, on 22 July, the Council adopted draft decision III, entitled "Provisional agenda for the tenth session of the Permanent Forum", recommended by the Permanent Forum (see E/2010/43, chap. I, sect. A). See Council decision 2010/250.

Documentation considered by the Council in connection with agenda item 14 (h)

296. At its 46th meeting, on 23 July, on the proposal of the Vice-President of the Council, Somduth Soborun (Mauritius), and in accordance with General Assembly decision 55/488, the Council took note of the report of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues on its ninth session (E/2010/43). See Council decision 2010/258.

9. Genetic privacy and non-discrimination (agenda item 14 (i))

297. For its consideration of agenda item 14 (i), the Council had before it a note by the Secretary-General transmitting a note by the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on genetic privacy and non-discrimination (E/2010/82).

Action taken by the Council

298. Under agenda item 14 (i), the Council adopted decision 2010/259.

Genetic privacy and non-discrimination

299. At its 46th meeting, on 23 July, the Council adopted a draft decision entitled "Genetic privacy and non-discrimination" (E/2010/L.34), submitted by the Vice-President of the Council, Somduth Soborun (Mauritius), on the basis of informal consultations. See Council decision 2010/259.

Chapter VIII
Elections, nominations, confirmations and appointments

1. The Council considered the question of elections, nominations, confirmations and appointments at its organizational and resumed organizational sessions (under agenda item 4) and at its substantive session (under agenda item 1). The question was considered by the Council at its 2nd, 8th, 9th, 42nd and 45th meetings, on 9 February, 28 April and 20 and 22 July 2010. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2010/SR.2, 8, 9, 42 and 45). For its consideration of the question, the Council had before it the following documents:

(a) Annotated provisional agenda for the organizational and resumed organizational sessions for 2010 (E/2010/2 and Corr.1 and Add.1);

(b) Annotated provisional agenda for the substantive session of 2010 (E/2010/100);

(c) Note by the Secretary-General on the election of members of the functional commissions of the Council (E/2010/9);

(d) Note by the Secretary-General on the nomination of seven members of the Committee for Programme and Coordination (E/2010/9/Add.1);

(e) Note by the Secretary-General on the election of 19 members of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations (E/2010/9/Add.2);

(f) Note by the Secretary-General on the election of 11 members of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund (E/2010/9/Add.3);

(g) Note by the Secretary-General on the election of 11 members of the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund (E/2010/9/Add.4);

(h) Note by the Secretary-General on the election of six members of the Executive Board of the World Food Programme (E/2010/9/Add.5);

(i) Note by the Secretary-General on the election of eight members of the Programme Coordinating Board of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) (E/2010/9/Add.6);

(j) Note by the Secretary-General on the election of 20 members of the Governing Council of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (E/2010/9/Add.7);

(k) Notes by the Secretary-General on the election of eight members of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues from among candidates nominated by Governments and appointment of eight members by the President of the Economic and Social Council (E/2010/9/Add.8 and 12);

(l) Note by the Secretary-General on the election of eight members of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues from among candidates nominated by Governments (E/2010/9/Add.9);

(m) Notes by the Secretary-General on the election of nine members of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (E/2010/9/Add.10 and 11);

(n) Note by the Secretary-General on applications for membership in the Subcommittees of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (E/2010/9/Add.13);

(o) Note by the Secretary-General on the appointment of a new member to the Committee for Development Policy (E/2010/9/Add.14);

(p) Notes by the Secretary-General on the election of one member of the International Narcotics Control Board from among candidates nominated by Governments (E/2010/9/Add.15-18).

2. The Council considered the question of elections, nominations, confirmations and appointments under agenda item 1 (Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters) at its resumed substantive session. The question was considered at the 49th, 50th and 52nd meetings, on 25 October, 10 November and 15 December 2010. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2010/SR.49, 50 and 52).

Action taken by the Council

3. Under the item on elections, nominations, confirmations and appointments, the Council adopted decisions 2010/201 A, B, C and D.

4. For the question of elections, nominations, confirmations and appointments under agenda item 1, the Council adopted decisions 2010/201 E, F and G.

Chapter IX
Organizational matters

1. The Council held its organizational session for 2010 at United Nations Headquarters on 19 January and 9 and 12 February 2010 (1st to 3rd meetings); its resumed organizational session for 2010 at United Nations Headquarters on 28 April and 21 May 2010 (8th to 10th meetings); its special high-level meeting with the Bretton Woods institutions, the World Trade Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at United Nations Headquarters on 18 and 19 March 2010 (4th to 7th meetings); its substantive session of 2010 at United Nations Headquarters from 28 June to 23 July 2010 (11th to 47th meetings); and its resumed substantive session of 2010 at United Nations Headquarters on 9 September, 25 October, 10 November and 14 and 15 December 2010 (48th to 52nd meetings). An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2010/SR.1-52).

A. Organizational session

Opening of the session

2. At the 1st meeting, on 19 January, the President of the Council for 2009, Sylvie Lucas (Luxembourg), opened the session and made a statement.

3. At the same meeting, following his election by acclamation, the President of the Council for 2010, Hamidon Ali (Malaysia), made a statement.

4. Also at the same meeting, the Deputy Secretary-General of the United Nations addressed the Council.

Briefing on the situation in Haiti

5. At the 1st meeting, on 19 January, the Director, Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, New York, briefed the Council on the situation in Haiti.

6. Statements were made by the representatives of Canada (on behalf of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti) and Saint Lucia (on behalf of the Caribbean Community) and by the observers for Spain (on behalf of the European Union) and Haiti.

Election of the Bureau

7. At its 1st meeting on 19 January, pursuant to paragraph 2 (k) of its resolution 1988/77, the Council elected, by acclamation, the following persons as Vice-Presidents of the Council for 2010: Somduth Soborun (Mauritius); Alexandru Cujba (Republic of Moldova); Heraldo Muñoz (Chile); and Morten Wetland (Norway).

8. At the same meeting, statements were made by the representative of the Philippines and by the observers for Spain (on behalf of the European Union) and Indonesia.

Agenda

9. At its 1st meeting, on 19 January, the Council adopted the provisional agenda for its organizational session for 2010, as contained in document E/2010/2 and Corr.1 (see annex I).

Action taken by the Council

10. At its organizational session for 2010, the Council adopted five decisions concerning organizational matters. See Council decisions 2010/202 to 2010/206.

Proposed date of the special high-level meeting of the Economic and Social Council with the Bretton Woods institutions, the World Trade Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

11. At its 2nd meeting, on 9 February, the Council decided that its special high-level meeting with the Bretton Woods institutions, the World Trade Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development would be held at United Nations Headquarters on 18 and 19 March 2010. See Council decision 2010/202.

Provisional agenda for the substantive session of 2010 of the Economic and Social Council

12. At its 2nd meeting, on 9 February, the Council approved the proposed provisional agenda for its substantive session of 2010 and the preliminary list of documents for each agenda item (E/2010/1, sect. I). See Council decision 2010/203.

Basic programme of work of the Economic and Social Council for 2011

13. At its 2nd meeting, on 9 February, the Council took note of the list of questions for inclusion in its programme of work for 2011 and the preliminary list of documents for each agenda item (E/2010/1, sect. II). See Council decision 2010/204.

Working arrangements for the substantive session of 2010 of the Economic and Social Council

14. At its 2nd meeting, on 9 February, the Council decided on the following working arrangements for its substantive session of 2010:

(a) The high-level segment will be held from Monday, 28 June, to the morning of Friday, 2 July;

(b) The dialogue with the Executive Secretaries of the regional commissions will be held in the afternoon of Friday, 2 July;

(c) The coordination segment will be held from Tuesday, 6 July, to Thursday, 8 July;

(d) The operational activities segment will be held from Friday, 9 July, to the morning of Tuesday, 13 July;

(e) The informal joint event of the operational activities and humanitarian affairs segments on the issue of the transition from relief to development will be held in the afternoon of Tuesday, 13 July;

(f) The humanitarian affairs segment will be held on Wednesday, 14 July, and Thursday, 15 July;

(g) The general segment will be held from Friday, 16 July, to Thursday, 22 July;

(h) The work of the 2010 substantive session of the Council will conclude on Friday, 23 July.

See Council decision 2010/205.

Operational activities segment of the substantive session of 2010 of the Economic and Social Council

15. At its 2nd meeting, on 9 February, the Council decided that the work of the operational activities segment of its substantive session of 2010 should be devoted to the progress on and implementation of General Assembly resolutions 62/208, 63/232 and 64/220 and Council resolution 2009/1 on operational activities for development of the United Nations system. See Council decision 2010/206.

B. Resumed organizational session

16. At its resumed organizational session for 2010, the Council had before it the agenda and related documentation for the session (E/2010/2/Add.1, E/2010/9 and Add.1-13, E/2010/L.2, E/2010/L.3 and E/2010/L.4).

Election of the Bureau

17. At its 10th meeting, on 21 May, the Council was informed that, in accordance with rule 22 of its rules of procedure, the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States had endorsed the candidacy of Octavio Errázuriz, Permanent Representative of Chile to the United Nations, to serve the unexpired portion of the term of office of Heraldo Muñoz, who had accepted a new appointment. The Council then elected, by acclamation, Octavio Errázuriz as a Vice-President of the Council for the remainder of its 2010 session.

Action taken by the Council

18. At its resumed organizational session for 2010, the Council adopted three decisions concerning organizational matters. See Council decisions 2010/207 to 2010/209.

Theme for the item on regional cooperation of the substantive session of 2010 of the Economic and Social Council

19. At its 8th meeting, on 28 April, the Council decided that the theme for the item on regional cooperation of its substantive session of 2010 would be "Gender equality and empowerment of women in the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals: regional perspectives". See Council decision 2010/207.

Theme for the humanitarian affairs segment of the substantive session of 2010 of the Economic and Social Council

20. At its 8th meeting, on 28 April, the Council decided that the theme for the humanitarian affairs segment of its substantive session of 2010 would be "Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian assistance" and that it would convene two panels, the topics of which would be "Humanitarian assistance operations in highly hazardous or insecure and unsafe environments" and "Strengthening preparedness for humanitarian emergencies and the coordinated provision of humanitarian assistance, in particular addressing the humanitarian needs of the affected populations and the factors that increase susceptibility to humanitarian emergencies". See Council decision 2010/208.

Economic and Social Council event to discuss transition from relief to development

21. At its 8th meeting, on 28 April, the Council decided, with regard to the event to discuss transition from relief to development, that the title of the event would be "From relief to recovery, lessons learned from the experience of Haiti"; that the event would be an informal activity held in the afternoon of 13 July 2010; and that the event would consist of one panel discussion and there would be no negotiated outcome. See Council decision 2010/209.

C. Substantive session

Opening of the session

22. At the 11th meeting, on 28 June, the President of the Council opened the session.

23. At the same meeting, a short film produced by the United Nations Population Fund was shown to the Council.

Action taken by the Council

24. At its substantive session of 2010, the Council adopted one decision concerning organizational matters. See Council decision 2010/210.

Agenda and organization of work

25. At its 11th meeting, on 28 June, the Council considered the agenda and organization of work for its substantive session of 2010. It had before it the following documents:

(a) Annotated provisional agenda for the substantive session of 2010 (E/2010/100);

(b) Proposed programme of work for the substantive session of 2010 (E/2010/L.5);

(c) Note by the Secretariat on the status of documentation for the substantive session of 2010 (E/2010/L.6);

(d) Conference room paper entitled "Updated status of documentation for the substantive session of the Economic and Social Council of 2010, as of 25 June 2010" (E/2010/CRP.1);

(e) Requests from non-governmental organizations to be heard by the Economic and Social Council (E/2010/97).

26. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the agenda for its substantive session of 2010 (see annex I) and approved the programme of work for the session. See Council decision 2010/210.

Requests from non-governmental organizations to be heard by the Council

27. At its 11th meeting, on 28 June, the Council approved the recommendation of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations that the non-governmental organizations requesting to be heard by the Council in connection with the items on the Council's agenda for its substantive session of 2010 be heard under agenda item 2 (see E/2010/97). See Council decision 2010/210.

D. Resumed substantive session

28. The Council held its 2010 resumed substantive session on 9 September, 25 October, 10 November and 14 and 15 December 2010 (48th to 52nd meetings). An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2010/SR.48-52).

Action taken by the Council

29. Under agenda item 1 (Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters), the Council adopted resolutions 2010/35 and 2010/36 and decisions 2010/261 and 2010/262.

Procedures for the election of the members of the Executive Board of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women

30. At its 48th meeting, on 9 September 2010, following a statement by the President, the Council decided (a) that the election of the 41 members of the Executive Board of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women would be held as soon as possible and by early November 2010; and (b) to discuss further the issue of the staggering of terms, so as to reach an agreement on the modalities prior to the elections (see E/2010/SR.48). See Council decision 2010/261.

Procedures for the election of the members of the Executive Board of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women

31. At its 49th meeting, on 25 October 2010, the Council had before it a draft resolution entitled "Procedures for the election of the members of the Executive Board of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women" (E/2010/L.40) submitted by the President on the basis of informal consultations.

32. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution (see E/2010/SR.49). See Council resolution 2010/35.

Theme for the thematic discussion of the high-level segment of the substantive session of 2011

33. At its 50th meeting, on 10 November 2010, following a statement by the President, the Council decided that the theme for the thematic discussion of the high-level segment of its substantive session of 2011 would be "Current global and national trends and challenges and their impact on education" (see E/2010/SR.50). See Council decision 2010/262.

Membership of the Economic and Social Council in the Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission

34. At its 51st meeting, on 14 December 2010, the Council had before it a draft resolution entitled "Membership of the Economic and Social Council in the Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission" (E/2010/L.42) submitted by the President on the basis of informal consultations.

35. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution (see E/2010/SR.51). See Council resolution 2010/36.

Annex I

Agendas for the organizational and resumed organizational sessions for 2010 and the substantive session of 2010

Agenda for the organizational and resumed organizational sessions for 2010

Adopted by the Council at its 1st meeting, on 19 January 2010

1. Election of the Bureau.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
3. Basic programme of work of the Council.
4. Elections, nominations, confirmations and appointments.

Agenda for the substantive session of 2010

Adopted by the Council at its 11th meeting, on 28 June 2010

1. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

High-level segment

2. High-level segment:
    (a) High-level policy dialogue with international financial and trade institutions;
    (b) Development Cooperation Forum;
    (c) Annual ministerial review:

    Implementing the internationally agreed goals and commitments in regard to gender equality and empowerment of women;

    (d) Thematic discussion:

    Current global and national trends and challenges and their impact on gender equality and empowerment of women.

Operational activities segment

3. Operational activities of the United Nations for international development cooperation:
    (a) Follow-up to policy recommendations of the General Assembly and the Council;
    (b) Reports of the Executive Boards of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund, the United Nations Children's Fund and the World Food Programme.

Coordination segment

4. The role of the United Nations system in implementing the ministerial declaration of the high-level segment of the 2009 substantive session of the Economic and Social Council.

Humanitarian affairs segment

5. Special economic, humanitarian and disaster relief assistance.

General segment

6. Implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits:
   - (a) Follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development;
   - (b) Review and coordination of the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010.
7. Coordination, programme and other questions:
   - (a) Reports of coordination bodies;
   - (b) Proposed strategic framework for the period 2012-2013;
   - (c) International cooperation in the field of informatics;
   - (d) Long-term programme of support for Haiti;
   - (e) Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system;
   - (f) African countries emerging from conflict;
   - (g) Tobacco or health.
8. Implementation of General Assembly resolutions 50/227, 52/12 B, 57/270 B and 60/265.
9. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations.
10. Regional cooperation:

    Gender equality and empowerment of women in the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals: regional perspectives.
11. Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan.
12. Non-governmental organizations.

13. Economic and environmental questions:
    (a) Sustainable development;
    (b) Science and technology for development;
    (c) Statistics;
    (d) Human settlements;
    (e) Environment;
    (f) Population and development;
    (g) Public administration and development;
    (h) International cooperation in tax matters;
    (i) Assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions;
    (j) Cartography;
    (k) Women and development.
14. Social and human rights questions:
    (a) Advancement of women;
    (b) Social development;
    (c) Crime prevention and criminal justice;
    (d) Narcotic drugs;
    (e) United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;
    (f) Comprehensive implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action;
    (g) Human rights;
    (h) Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues;
    (i) Genetic privacy and non-discrimination.

Annex II

Intergovernmental organizations designated by the Council under rule 79 of the rules of procedure[a] for participation in the deliberations of the Council on questions within the scope of their activities

Organizations and other entities accorded permanent observer status by the General Assembly

African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States (General Assembly resolution 36/4)

African Development Bank (General Assembly resolution 42/10)

African Union[b] (General Assembly resolution 2011 (XX) and Assembly decision 56/475)

Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (General Assembly resolution 43/6)

Andean Community (General Assembly resolution 52/6)

Asian-African Legal Consultative Organization (General Assembly resolution 35/2)

Asian Development Bank (General Assembly resolution 57/30)

Association of Caribbean States (General Assembly resolution 53/5)

Association of Southeast Asian Nations (General Assembly resolution 61/44)

Black Sea Economic Cooperation Organization (General Assembly resolution 54/5)

Caribbean Community (General Assembly resolution 46/8)

Central American Integration System (General Assembly resolution 50/2)

Collective Security Treaty Organization (General Assembly resolution 59/50)

Common Fund for Commodities (General Assembly resolution 60/26)

Commonwealth of Independent States (General Assembly resolution 48/237)

Commonwealth Secretariat[c] (General Assembly resolution 31/3)

Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries (General Assembly resolution 54/10)

Community of Sahelo-Saharan States (General Assembly resolution 56/92)

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[a] The text of rule 79, entitled "Participation of other intergovernmental organizations", reads: "Representatives of intergovernmental organizations accorded permanent observer status by the General Assembly and of other intergovernmental organizations designated on an ad hoc or a continuing basis by the Council on the recommendation of the Bureau may participate, without the right to vote, in the deliberations of the Council on questions within the scope of the activities of the organizations".

[b] Superseding the Organization of African Unity.

[c] The Commonwealth Secretariat requested that its name be changed to "the Commonwealth", effective 24 July 2009.

Conference on Interaction and Confidence-building Measures in Asia (General Assembly resolution 62/77)

Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf (General Assembly resolution 62/78)

Council of Europe (General Assembly resolution 44/6)

Customs Cooperation Council (General Assembly resolution 53/216)

East African Community (General Assembly resolution 58/86)

Economic Community of Central African States (General Assembly resolution 55/161)

Economic Community of West African States (General Assembly resolution 59/51)

Economic Cooperation Organization (General Assembly resolution 48/2)

Energy Charter Conference (General Assembly resolution 62/75)

Eurasian Development Bank (General Assembly resolution 62/76)

Eurasian Economic Community (General Assembly resolution 58/84)

European Community (General Assembly resolution 3208 (XXIX))

Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (General Assembly resolution 64/122)

GUAM (General Assembly resolution 58/85)

Hague Conference on Private International Law (General Assembly resolution 60/27)

Holy See (General Assembly resolution 58/314)

Ibero-American Conference (General Assembly resolution 60/28)

Indian Ocean Commission (General Assembly resolution 61/43)

Inter-American Development Bank (General Assembly resolution 55/160)

International Centre for Migration Policy Development (General Assembly resolution 57/31)

International Committee of the Red Cross (General Assembly resolution 45/6)

International Conference on the Great Lakes Region of Africa (General Assembly resolution 64/123)

International Criminal Court (General Assembly resolution 58/318)

International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) (General Assembly resolution 51/1)

International Development Law Organization (General Assembly resolution 56/90)

International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (General Assembly resolution 49/2)

International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea (General Assembly resolution 63/133)

International Humanitarian Fact-Finding Commission (General Assembly resolution 64/121)

International Hydrographic Organization (General Assembly resolution 56/91)

International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (General Assembly resolution 58/83)

International Olympic Committee (General Assembly resolution 64/3)

International Organization for Migration (General Assembly resolution 47/4)

International Organization of la Francophonie (General Assembly resolution 33/18)

International Seabed Authority (General Assembly resolution 51/6)

International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea (General Assembly resolution 51/204)

International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (General Assembly resolution 54/195)

Inter-Parliamentary Union (General Assembly resolution 57/32)

Islamic Development Bank Group (General Assembly resolution 61/259)

Italian-Latin American Institute (General Assembly resolution 62/74)

Latin American Economic System (SELA) (General Assembly resolution 35/3)

Latin American Integration Association (General Assembly resolution 60/25)

Latin American Parliament (General Assembly resolution 48/4)

League of Arab States (General Assembly resolution 477 (V))

OPEC Fund for International Development (General Assembly resolution 61/42)

Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (General Assembly resolution 53/6)

Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (General Assembly resolution 48/5)

Organization of American States (General Assembly resolution 253 (III))

Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (General Assembly resolution 59/52)

Organization of the Islamic Conference (General Assembly resolution 3369 (XXX))

Pacific Islands Forum (General Assembly resolution 49/1)

Palestine (General Assembly resolution 52/250)

Parliamentary Assembly of the Mediterranean (General Assembly resolution 64/124)

Partners in Population and Development (General Assembly resolution 57/29)

Permanent Court of Arbitration (General Assembly resolution 48/3)

Regional Centre on Small Arms and Light Weapons in the Great Lakes Region, the Horn of Africa and Bordering States (General Assembly resolution 62/73)

Shanghai Cooperation Organization (General Assembly resolution 59/48)

South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (General Assembly resolution 59/53)

South Centre (General Assembly resolution 63/131)

Southern African Development Community (General Assembly resolution 59/49)

Sovereign Military Order of Malta (General Assembly resolution 48/265)

University for Peace (General Assembly resolution 63/132)

Organizations designated by the Economic and Social Council

Participation on a continuing basis

African Regional Centre for Technology (Council decision 1980/151)

Asian and Pacific Development Centre (Council decision 2000/213)

Asian Productivity Organization (APO) (Council decision 1980/114)

Council of Arab Economic Unity (Council decision 109 (LIX))

Global Water Partnership (Council decision 2005/233)

Helsinki Commission (Council decision 2003/312)

Institution for the Use of Micro-alga Spirulina against Malnutrition (Council decision 2003/212)

Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (Council decision 2006/204)

Intergovernmental Forum on Mining, Minerals, Metals and Sustainable Development (Council decision 2006/244)

International Association of Economic and Social Councils and Similar Institutions (IAESCSI) (Council decision 2001/318)

International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology (Council decision 1997/215)

International Centre for Public Enterprises in Developing Countries (ICPE) (Council decision 1980/114)

Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (Council decision 2003/221)

Latin American Energy Organization (OLADE) (Council decision 1980/114)

Organization of Ibero-American States for Education, Science and Culture (Council decision 1986/156)

Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (Council decision 109 (LIX))

Regional Organization for the Protection of the Marine Environment (Council decision 1992/265)

Union économique et monétaire ouest africaine (Council decision 2005/233)

Union of Economic and Social Councils of Africa (Council decision 1996/225)

World Deserts Foundation (Council decision 2004/231)

Participation on an ad hoc basis

African Accounting Council (Council decision 1987/161)

African Cultural Institute (Council decision 1987/161)

Arab Security Studies and Training Centre (Council decision 1989/165)

Council of Arab Ministers of the Interior (Council decision 1987/161)

International Bauxite Association (Council decision 1987/161)

International Civil Defence Organization (Council decision 109 (LIX))

Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences (Council decision 239 (LXII))

Annex III

Composition of the Council and its subsidiary and related bodies

Economic and Social Council

(54 members; three-year term)

Membership in 2010	*Membership in 2011*[a]	*Term expires on 31 December*
Argentina	Argentina	2012
Australia	Bahamas	2012
Bahamas	Bangladesh	2012
Bangladesh	Belgium	2012
Belgium	Canada	2012
Brazil	Chile	2012
Cameroon	Comoros	2012
Canada	Côte d'Ivoire	2011
Chile	Egypt	2012
China	Estonia	2011
Comoros	France	2011
Congo	Germany	2011
Côte d'Ivoire	Ghana	2012
Egypt	Guatemala	2011
Estonia	Guinea-Bissau	2011
Finland	India	2011
France	Iraq	2012
Germany	Italy	2012
Ghana	Japan	2011
Guatemala	Liechtenstein	2011
Guinea-Bissau	Malta	2011
India	Mauritius	2011
Iraq	Mongolia	2012

Membership in 2010	*Membership in 2011*[a]	*Term expires on 31 December*
Italy	Morocco	2011
Japan	Namibia	2011
Liechtenstein	Peru	2011
Malaysia	Philippines	2012
Malta	Rwanda	2012
Mauritius	Saint Kitts and Nevis	2011
Mongolia	Saudi Arabia	2011
Morocco	Slovakia	2012
Mozambique	Turkey	2011
Namibia	Ukraine	2012
Niger	United States of America	2012
Norway	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	2011
Pakistan	Zambia	2012
Peru		
Philippines		
Poland		
Republic of Korea		
Republic of Moldova		
Russian Federation		
Rwanda		
Saint Kitts and Nevis		
Saint Lucia		
Saudi Arabia		
Slovakia		
Turkey		
Ukraine		
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland		

Membership in 2010	*Membership in 2011*[a]	*Term expires on 31 December*
United States of America		
Uruguay		
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)		
Zambia		

[a] The remaining 18 seats are to be filled by the General Assembly at its sixty-fifth session.

Functional commissions and subcommissions

Statistical Commission

(24 members; four-year term)

Membership in 2010 and 2011	*Term expires on 31 December*
Armenia	2012
Australia	2013
Belarus	2011
Botswana	2013
Cameroon	2013
China	2012
Colombia	2013
Germany	2012
Honduras	2011
Italy	2013
Japan	2012
Lebanon	2011
Lithuania	2011
Mexico	2012
Morocco	2013
Netherlands	2012
Norway	2013
Oman	2011
Russian Federation	2013
Sudan	2011
Suriname	2012
Togo	2011
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	2012
United States of America	2011

Commission on Population and Development[b]

(47 members; four-year term)

Membership of the forty-third session	*Membership of the forty-fourth session*	*Term expires at close of session in the year*
Bangladesh	Angola	2014
Belarus	Bangladesh	2013
Belgium	Belarus	2013
Benin	Belgium	2013
Brazil	Benin	2011
China	Brazil	2013
Colombia	China	2014
Côte d'Ivoire	Colombia	2012
Croatia	Côte d'Ivoire	2013
Cuba	Croatia	2012
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Cuba	2013
Equatorial Guinea	Democratic Republic of the Congo	2013
Finland	Equatorial Guinea	2011
Gambia	Finland	2012
Germany	Germany	2013
Grenada	Ghana	2014
Haiti	Grenada	2011
Honduras	Guatemala	2014
India	Haiti	2013
Indonesia	Honduras	2011
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Hungary	2014
Israel	India	2014
Jamaica	Indonesia	2013
Japan	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2011
Kazakhstan	Israel	2013
Kenya	Jamaica	2014

Membership of the forty-third session	*Membership of the forty-fourth session*	*Term expires at close of session in the year*
Lebanon	**Japan**	2012
Mexico	**Kazakhstan**	2012
Netherlands	**Kenya**	2012
Oman	**Luxembourg**	2014
Pakistan	**Malawi**	2014
Poland	**Malaysia**	2014
Russian Federation	**Netherlands**	2012
Rwanda	**Pakistan**	2013
Sierra Leone	**Philippines**	2014
Sri Lanka	**Poland**	2011
South Africa	**Russian Federation**	2014
Spain	**Rwanda**	2013
Sweden	**Saint Lucia**	2014
Switzerland	**Senegal**	2014
Tunisia	**Sri Lanka**	2011
Uganda	**Spain**	2011
Ukraine	**Switzerland**	2013
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	**Tunisia**	2012
United States of America	**Uganda**	2012
Uruguay	**United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland**	2014
Zambia	**United States of America**[c]	2014

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[b] At its 8th meeting, on 28 April 2010, the Council elected the following four Member States for a four-year term beginning at the first meeting of the Commission's forty-fifth session, in 2011, and expiring at the close of the Commission's forty-eighth session, in 2015: Algeria, Gabon, Georgia and United States of America (see decision 2010/201 B). At the same meeting, the Council postponed the election of two members from the Group of Asian States and two Member States from the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States for a four-year term beginning at the first meeting of the Commission's forty-fifth session, in 2011, and expiring at the close of the Commission's forty-eighth session, in 2015 (see decision 2010/201 B). At its 42nd meeting, on 20 July 2010, the Council elected Portugal for a four-year term beginning at the first meeting of the Commission's forty-fifth session, in 2011, and expiring at the close of the Commission's forty-eighth session, in 2015, to fill a vacancy arising from the resignation of the United States of America (see decision 2010/201 C).

[c] Elected at the 42nd meeting, on 20 July 2010, for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring at the close of the Commission's forty-seventh session, in 2014, to fill a vacancy arising from the resignation of Portugal (see decision 2010/201 C).

Commission for Social Development[d]

(46 members; four-year term)

Membership of the forty-eighth and forty-ninth sessions[e]	*Term expires at close of session in the year*
Albania	2013
Andorra	2011
Argentina	2012
Armenia	2012
Benin	2011
Brazil	2013
Cameroon	2011
China	2013
Cuba	2011
Egypt	2011
El Salvador	2012
Ethiopia	2013
France	2012
Gabon	2013
Germany	2012
Ghana	2012
Guatemala	2012
Haiti	2013
India	2011
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2013
Italy	2013
Jamaica	2011
Japan	2012
Lesotho	2013
Mauritius	2013
Mexico	2011

Membership of the forty-eighth and forty-ninth sessions[e]	*Term expires at close of session in the year*
Namibia	2011
Nepal	2011
Netherlands	2013
Nigeria	2012
Pakistan	2012
Philippines	2013
Qatar	2013
Republic of Korea	2012
Russian Federation	2012
Senegal	2012
Slovakia	2011
Spain	2011
Sudan	2012
Sweden	2013
Switzerland	2013
Turkey	2011
United Arab Emirates	2011
United States of America	2012
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	2013

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[d] At its 8th meeting, on 28 April 2010, the Council elected the following nine Member States for a four-year term beginning at the first meeting of the Commission's fiftieth session, in 2011, and expiring at the close of the Commission's fifty-third session, in 2015: Andorra, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cuba, Egypt, Mexico, Peru, Spain and Zimbabwe (see decision 2010/201 B). At the same meeting, the Council postponed the election of three members from the Group of Asian States, one member from the Group of Eastern European States and one member from the Group of Western European and other States for a four-year term beginning at the first meeting of the Commission's fiftieth session, in 2011, and expiring at the close of the Commission's fifty-third session, in 2015 (see decision 2010/201 B).

[e] At its 7th meeting, on 18 May 2009, the Council further postponed the election of one member from the Group of Eastern European States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring at the close of the Commission's fifty-first session, in 2013 (see decision 2009/201 C).

Commission on the Status of Women[f]

(45 members; four-year term)

Membership of the fifty-fourth session	*Membership of the fifty-fifth session*	*Term expires at close of session in the year*
Armenia	Armenia	2011
Azerbaijan	Argentina	2014
Belarus	Azerbaijan	2011
Belgium	Bangladesh	2014
Brazil	Belarus	2013
Cambodia	Belgium	2011
Cameroon	Cambodia	2011
China	Central African Republic	2014
Colombia	China	2012
Cuba	Colombia	2013
Djibouti	Comoros	2014
Dominican Republic	Cuba	2012
Ecuador	Dominican Republic	2012
Eritrea	El Salvador	2014
Gabon	Eritrea	2012
Germany	Gabon	2011
Guinea	Gambia	2014
Haiti	Germany	2013
India	Guinea	2013
Indonesia	Haiti	2012
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	India	2012
Iraq	Iraq	2013
Israel	Israel	2013
Italy	Italy	2013
Japan	Japan	2013
Lesotho	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	2014

Membership of the fifty-fourth session	*Membership of the fifty-fifth session*	*Term expires at close of session in the year*
Malaysia	Malaysia	2014
Mauritania	Mauritania	2013
Mexico	Mongolia	2014
Namibia	Namibia	2011
Nicaragua	Nicaragua	2013
Niger	Niger	2011
Pakistan	Pakistan	2011
Paraguay	Paraguay	2011
Republic of Korea	Philippines	2014
Russian Federation	Republic of Korea	2014
Rwanda	Russian Federation	2012
Senegal	Rwanda	2013
Spain	Senegal	2012
Sweden	Spain	2011
Togo	Swaziland	2014
Turkey	Sweden	2012
United Arab Emirates	Turkey	2011
United States of America	United States of America	2012
Zambia	Uruguay	2014

[f] At its 8th meeting, on 28 April 2010, the Council elected the following 11 Member States for a four-year term beginning at the first meeting of the Commission's fifty-sixth session, in 2011, and expiring at the close of the Commission's fifty-ninth session, in 2015: Belgium, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Estonia, Georgia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica, Liberia, Netherlands, Spain, Thailand and Zimbabwe (see decision 2010/201 B).

Commission on Narcotic Drugs

(53 members; four-year term)

Membership in 2010 and 2011	*Term expires on 31 December*
Argentina	2011
Australia	2013
Austria	2011
Belarus	2013
Belgium	2013
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	2013
Botswana	2011
Brazil	2013
Cameroon	2011
Canada	2013
Chile	2013
China	2011
Colombia	2013
Côte d'Ivoire	2013
Cuba	2011
Czech Republic	2011
Democratic Republic of the Congo	2011
El Salvador	2011
Ethiopia	2011
Finland	2011
France	2013
Germany	2011
Ghana	2013
India	2013
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2011
Israel	2011

Membership in 2010 and 2011	*Term expires on 31 December*
Italy	2011
Kazakhstan	2011
Lao People's Democratic Republic	2013
Lithuania	2011
Morocco	2011
Myanmar	2013
Netherlands	2011
Pakistan	2011
Peru	2011
Republic of Moldova	2011
Romania	2013
Russian Federation	2013
Saudi Arabia	2013
Sierra Leone	2013
Spain	2011
Sudan	2011
Swaziland	2013
Switzerland	2011
Thailand	2011
Trinidad and Tobago	2011
Uganda	2011
United Arab Emirates	2011
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	2013
United States of America	2011
Uruguay	2011
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	2011
Yemen	2011

Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

(40 members; three-year term)

Membership in 2010 and 2011	*Term expires on 31 December*
Algeria	2011
Angola	2012
Argentina	2012
Austria	2011
Belarus	2012
Belgium	2011
Benin	2012
Brazil	2012
Cameroon	2012
Canada	2012
Chile	2012
China	2011
Comoros	2011
Cuba	2011
Democratic Republic of the Congo	2011
El Salvador	2011
Germany	2011
Ghana	2011
India	2012
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2012
Japan	2011
Kenya	2011
Lesotho	2011
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	2011
Mexico	2012
Nigeria	2012

Membership in 2010 and 2011	*Term expires on 31 December*
Pakistan	2012
Philippines	2012
Republic of Korea	2011
Romania	2011
Russian Federation	2011
Saudi Arabia	2012
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	2012
Sudan	2011
Thailand	2011
Turkey	2012
Ukraine	2012
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	2012
United States of America	2012
Uruguay	2011

Commission on Sustainable Development[g]

(53 members; three-year term)

Membership of the eighteenth session	*Membership of the nineteenth session*	*Term expires at close of session in the year*
Antigua and Barbuda	Algeria	2013
Argentina	Antigua and Barbuda	2012
Australia	Argentina	2011
Bahrain	Australia	2012
Bangladesh	Bahamas	2013
Belgium	Bangladesh	2011
Brazil	Belarus	2013
Canada	Belgium	2011
Cape Verde	Benin	2013
China	Brazil	2011
Colombia	Canada	2011
Costa Rica	China	2012
Croatia	Colombia	2012
Cuba	Côte d'Ivoire	2013
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Cuba	2012
Eritrea	Democratic Republic of the Congo	2011
Estonia	Denmark	2013
Ethiopia	Eritrea	2012
France	Estonia	2011
Gabon	Ethiopia	2012
Gambia	France	2013
Germany	Gabon	2011
Guatemala	Germany	2011
Guinea	Israel	2011
Haiti	Kazakhstan	2013

Membership of the eighteenth session	*Membership of the nineteenth session*	*Term expires at close of session in the year*
India	Kyrgyzstan	2012
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Latvia	2013
Israel	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	2011
Japan	Luxembourg	2012
Kyrgyzstan	Malawi	2011
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	Malaysia	2013
Luxembourg	Mauritius	2012
Malawi	Mongolia	2013
Mauritius	Namibia	2011
Monaco	Netherlands	2013
Namibia	Nigeria	2012
Netherlands	Norway	2013
Nigeria	Pakistan	2011
Pakistan	Panama	2013
Philippines	Peru	2013
Poland	Philippines	2012
Romania	Romania	2011
Russian Federation	Russian Federation	2012
Saudi Arabia	Saudi Arabia	2011
South Africa	Switzerland	2011
Sweden	Thailand	2013
Switzerland	Togo	2013
Ukraine	Ukraine	2012
United Arab Emirates	United Arab Emirates	2011
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	2012
United States of America	United States of America	2012

Membership of the eighteenth session	*Membership of the nineteenth session*	*Term expires at close of session in the year*
Uruguay	Uruguay	2011
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	2011

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[g] At its 8th meeting, on 28 April 2010, the Council elected the following 19 Member States for a three-year term beginning at the first meeting of the Commission's twentieth session, in 2011, and expiring at the close of the Commission's twenty-second session, in 2014: Angola, Armenia, Belgium, Botswana, Brazil, Congo, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Germany, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Lesotho, Mexico, Montenegro, Nicaragua, Saudi Arabia and Spain (see decision 2010/201 B). At the same meeting, the Council postponed the election of one member from the Group of Western European and other States for a three-year term beginning at the first meeting of the Commission's twentieth session, in 2011, and expiring at the close of the Commission's twenty-second session, in 2014 (see decision 2010/201 B).

Commission on Science and Technology for Development

(43 members; four-year term)

Membership in 2010	*Membership in 2011*[b]	*Term expires on 31 December*
Argentina	Austria	2012
Austria	Brazil	2012
Belarus	Chile	2012
Belgium	China	2014
Brazil	Costa Rica	2012
Bulgaria	Cuba	2014
Burkina Faso	Democratic Republic of the Congo	2012
Chile	Dominican Republic	2014
China	El Salvador	2014
Costa Rica	Equatorial Guinea	2012
Cuba	Finland	2012
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Ghana	2012
Dominican Republic	India	2014
El Salvador	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2014
Equatorial Guinea	Israel	2012
Eritrea	Jamaica	2012
Finland	Jordan	2012
France	Latvia	2014
Germany	Lesotho	2014
Ghana	Mali	2012
India	Mauritius	2014
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Oman	2012
Israel	Pakistan	2012
Jamaica	Peru	2014
Jordan	Philippines	2014
Latvia	Portugal	2012

Membership in 2010	*Membership in 2011*[b]	*Term expires on 31 December*
Lesotho	Russian Federation	2012
Malaysia	Rwanda	2014
Mali	Slovakia	2012
Oman	South Africa	2012
Pakistan	Sri Lanka	2012
Philippines	Switzerland	2012
Portugal	Togo	2014
Russian Federation	Tunisia	2014
Slovakia	United Republic of Tanzania	2014
South Africa	United States of America	2014
Sri Lanka		
Sudan		
Switzerland		
Tunisia		
Turkey		
Uganda		
United States of America		

[b] At its 8th meeting, on 28 April 2010, the Council postponed the election of one member from the Group of Asian States, two members from the Group of Eastern European States and four members from the Group of Western European and other States for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 2011 (see decision 2010/201 B).

Regional commissions

Economic Commission for Africa[i]

(53 members)

Algeria
Angola
Benin
Botswana
Burkina Faso
Burundi
Cameroon
Cape Verde
Central African Republic
Chad
Comoros
Congo
Côte d'Ivoire
Democratic Republic of the Congo
Djibouti
Egypt
Equatorial Guinea
Eritrea
Ethiopia
Gabon
Gambia
Ghana
Guinea
Guinea-Bissau
Kenya
Lesotho
Liberia
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
Madagascar
Malawi
Mali
Mauritania
Mauritius
Morocco
Mozambique
Namibia
Niger
Nigeria
Rwanda
Sao Tome and Principe
Senegal
Seychelles
Sierra Leone
Somalia
South Africa
Sudan
Swaziland
Togo
Tunisia
Uganda
United Republic of Tanzania
Zambia
Zimbabwe

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[i] Switzerland participates in a consultative capacity in the work of the Commission by virtue of Council resolution 925 (XXXIV) of 6 July 1962.

Economic Commission for Europe[j]

(56 members)

Albania
Andorra
Armenia
Austria
Azerbaijan
Belarus
Belgium
Bosnia and Herzegovina
Bulgaria
Canada
Croatia
Cyprus
Czech Republic
Denmark
Estonia
Finland
France
Georgia
Germany
Greece
Hungary
Iceland
Ireland
Israel
Italy
Kazakhstan
Kyrgyzstan
Latvia
Liechtenstein
Lithuania
Luxembourg
Malta
Monaco
Montenegro
Netherlands
Norway
Poland
Portugal
Republic of Moldova
Romania
Russian Federation
San Marino
Serbia
Slovakia
Slovenia
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland
Tajikistan
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
Turkey
Turkmenistan
Ukraine
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
United States of America
Uzbekistan

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[j] The Holy See participates in the work of the Commission in accordance with Commission decision N (XXXI) of 5 April 1976.

Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean[k]

(44 members)

Antigua and Barbuda
Argentina
Bahamas
Barbados
Belize
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)
Brazil
Canada
Chile
Colombia
Costa Rica
Cuba
Dominica
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
El Salvador
France
Germany
Grenada
Guatemala
Guyana
Haiti
Honduras
Italy
Jamaica
Japan
Mexico
Netherlands
Nicaragua
Panama
Paraguay
Peru
Portugal
Republic of Korea[l]
Saint Kitts and Nevis
Saint Lucia
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Spain
Suriname
Trinidad and Tobago
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
United States of America
Uruguay
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

[k] Switzerland participates in a consultative capacity in the work of the Commission by virtue of Council resolution 861 (XXXII) of 21 December 1961.

[l] At its 39th meeting, on 23 July 2007, the Council amended the terms of reference of the Commission to reflect the admission of the Republic of Korea as a member of the Commission (see Council resolution 2007/5).

Associate members (9)

Anguilla
Aruba
British Virgin Islands
Cayman Islands
Montserrat
Netherlands Antilles
Puerto Rico
Turks and Caicos Islands
United States Virgin Islands

Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific[m]

(53 members)

Afghanistan
Armenia
Australia
Azerbaijan
Bangladesh
Bhutan
Brunei Darussalam
Cambodia
China
Democratic People's Republic of Korea
Fiji
France
Georgia
India
Indonesia
Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Japan
Kazakhstan
Kiribati
Kyrgyzstan
Lao People's Democratic Republic
Malaysia
Maldives
Marshall Islands
Micronesia (Federated States of)
Mongolia
Myanmar
Nauru
Nepal
Netherlands
New Zealand
Pakistan
Palau
Papua New Guinea
Philippines
Republic of Korea
Russian Federation
Samoa
Singapore
Solomon Islands
Sri Lanka
Tajikistan
Thailand
Timor-Leste
Tonga
Turkey
Turkmenistan
Tuvalu
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
United States of America
Uzbekistan
Vanuatu
Viet Nam

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[m] Switzerland participates in a consultative capacity in the work of the Commission by virtue of Council resolution 860 (XXXII) of 21 December 1961.

Associate members (9)

American Samoa
Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands
Cook Islands
French Polynesia
Guam
Hong Kong, China
Macau, China
New Caledonia
Niue

Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia

(14 members)

Bahrain
Egypt
Iraq
Jordan
Kuwait
Lebanon
Oman
Palestine
Qatar
Saudi Arabia
Sudan
Syrian Arab Republic
United Arab Emirates
Yemen

Standing committees

Committee for Programme and Coordination

(34 members; three-year term)

Membership in 2010	*Membership in 2011*[a,b]	*Term expires on 31 December*
Argentina	Argentina	2011
Armenia	Armenia	2011
Bangladesh	Belarus	2011
Belarus	Brazil	2011
Brazil	Central African Republic	2011
Central African Republic	Comoros	2012
China	Cuba	2011
Comoros	Guinea	2011
Cuba	Haiti	2012
Guinea	India	2011
India	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2011
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Israel	2012
Italy	Italy	2011
Jamaica	Kazakhstan	2011
Kazakhstan	Namibia	2012
Kenya	Nigeria	2011
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	Pakistan	2011
Niger	Russian Federation	2012
Nigeria	South Africa	2011
Pakistan	Spain	2011
Republic of Korea	Ukraine	2011
South Africa	Uruguay	2011
Spain	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	2012
Ukraine		

Membership in 2010	*Membership in 2011*[b,c]	*Term expires on 31 December*
Uruguay		
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)		
Zimbabwe		

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[b] At its 8th meeting, on 28 April 2010, the Council nominated the following six Member States for election by the General Assembly for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2011: Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Benin, China, Eritrea and Republic of Korea (see decision 2010/201 B). At the same meeting, the Council postponed the nomination of one member from the Group of Asian States for election by the General Assembly for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2011 (see decision 2010/201 B).

[c] At its 32nd meeting, on 16 July 2008, the Council further postponed the nomination of three members from the Group of Western European and other States for a term beginning on the date of election by the General Assembly and expiring on 31 December 2011 (see decision 2008/201 E). At its 38th meeting, on 27 July 2009, the Council postponed the nomination of one member from the Group of Western European and other States for a term beginning on the date of election by the General Assembly and expiring on 31 December 2012 (see decision 2009/201 D).

Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations

(19 members; four-year term)

Membership in 2010	*Membership in 2011*[p]	*Term expires on 31 December*
Angola	Belgium	2014
Burundi	Bulgaria	2014
China	Burundi	2014
Colombia	China	2014
Cuba	Cuba	2014
Dominica	India	2014
Egypt	Israel	2014
Guinea	Kyrgyzstan	2014
India	Morocco	2014
Israel	Mozambique	2014
Pakistan	Nicaragua	2014
Peru	Pakistan	2014
Qatar	Peru	2014
Romania	Russian Federation	2014
Russian Federation	Senegal	2014
Sudan	Sudan	2014
Turkey	Turkey	2014
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	United States of America	2014
United States of America	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	2014

[p] Elected by the Council at its 8th meeting, on 28 April 2010, for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 2011 (see decision 2010/201 B).

Expert bodies

Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals

Subcommittee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods (TDG Subcommittee)

(29 members)

Argentina
Australia
Austria
Belgium
Brazil
Canada
China
Czech Republic
Finland
France
Germany
India
Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Italy
Japan
Kenya
Mexico
Morocco
Netherlands
Norway
Poland
Portugal
Russian Federation
South Africa
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland[q]
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
United States of America

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[q] At its 8th meeting, on 28 April 2010, the Council endorsed the decision of the Secretary-General to approve an application from Switzerland for membership in the Subcommittee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods (see decision 2010/201 B).

Subcommittee of Experts on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS Subcommittee)

(36 members)

Argentina
Australia
Austria
Belgium
Brazil
Canada
China
Czech Republic
Denmark
Finland
France
Germany
Greece
Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Ireland
Italy
Japan
Kenya
Netherlands
New Zealand
Nigeria
Norway
Poland
Portugal
Qatar
Republic of Korea
Russian Federation[r]
Senegal
Serbia
South Africa
Spain
Sweden
Ukraine
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
United States of America
Zambia

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[r] At its 8th meeting, on 28 April 2010, the Council endorsed the decision of the Secretary-General to approve an application from the Russian Federation for membership in the Subcommittee of Experts on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (see decision 2010/201 B).

Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting

(34 members; three-year term)

Membership in 2010	*Membership in 2011*[a]	*Term expires on 31 December*
Benin	Benin	2012
Botswana	Botswana	2011
Brazil	Brazil	2012
Cameroon	Cameroon	2012
China	China	2011
Egypt	Egypt	2012
Eritrea	Eritrea	2011
Germany	France	2011
Kyrgyzstan	Germany	2011
Malta	Kyrgyzstan	2011
Namibia	Malta	2011
Russian Federation	Namibia	2011
South Africa	Niger	2011
Sri Lanka	Poland	2012
Sweden	Portugal	2012
United Republic of Tanzania	Russian Federation	2011
	Saint Kitts and Nevis	2012
	South Africa	2011
	Sri Lanka	2011
	Sweden	2011
	United Republic of Tanzania	2012

[a] At its 8th meeting, on 28 April 2010, the Council further postponed the election of three members from the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States and four members from the Group of Western European and Other States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2011 and four members from the Group of Asian States, one member from the Group of Eastern European States and one member from the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2012 (see decision 2010/201 B).

Committee for Development Policy

(24 members; three-year term)

Membership from 1 January 2010 through 31 December 2012

Bina Agarwal (India)

Mary Helena Allegretti (Brazil)

José Antonio Alonso (Spain)

Alice Amsden (United States of America)

Lourdes Arizpe (Mexico)

Kwesi Botchwey (Ghana)

Giovanni Andrea Cornia (Italy)

Ricardo Ffrench-Davis (Chile)

Sakiko Fukuda-Parr (Japan)

Norman Girvan (Jamaica)

Philippe Hein (Mauritius)

Mulu Ketsela (Ethiopia)

Wahiduddin Mahmud (Bangladesh)

Amina Mama (South Africa)

Thandika Mkwandawire (Sweden)

Adil Najam (Pakistan)

Hans Opschoor (Netherlands)

Pasuk Phongpaichit (Thailand)

Patrick Plane (France)[t]

Victor Polterovich (Russian Federation)[u]

Fatima Sadiqi (Morocco)

Frances Stewart (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)

Milica Uvalic (Serbia)

Yu Yongding (China)

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[t] Appointed by the Council at its 47th meeting, on 15 December 2009, for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2010 (see decision 2009/201 F).

[u] Appointed by the Council at its 42nd meeting, on 20 July 2010, for a term beginning on the date of appointment and expiring on 31 December 2012 to fill a vacancy arising from the resignation of Vladimir Popov (Russian Federation) (see decision 2010/201 C).

Committee of Experts on Public Administration

(24 members; four-year term)

Membership from 1 January 2010 through 31 December 2012

Peter Anyang' Nyong'o (Kenya)

Rowena G. Bethel (Bahamas)

Vitoria Dias Diogo (Mozambique)

Joseph Dion Ngute (Cameroon)

Mikhail Dmitriev (Russian Federation)

Meredith Edwards (Australia)

Walter Fust (Switzerland)

Hao Bin (China)

Mushtaq Khan (Bangladesh)

Pan Suk Kim (Republic of Korea)

Francisco Longo Martinez (Spain)

Hyam Nashash (Jordan)

Paul Oquist (Nicaragua)

Marta Oyhanarte (Argentina)

Odette Ramsingh (South Africa)

Siripurapu Kesava Rao (India)

Margaret Saner (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)

Valeria Termini (Italy)

Luis Aguilar Villanueva (Mexico)

Gwendoline Williams (Trinidad and Tobago)

Susan L. Woodward (United States of America)

Philip Yeo Liat Kok (Singapore)

Najat Zarrouk (Morocco)

Jan Ziekow (Germany)

Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights[v]

(18 members; four-year term)

Membership in 2010 and 2011	*Term expires on 31 December*
Aslan Abashidze (Russian Federation)	2014
Mohamed Ezzeldin Abdel-Moneim (Egypt)	2012
Clément Atangana (Cameroon)	2014
María del Rocío Barahona Riera (Costa Rica)	2012
Chandrashekhar Dasgupta (India)	2014
Zdzislaw Kedzia (Poland)	2012
Azzouz Kerdoun (Algeria)	2014
Jaime Marchán Romero (Ecuador)	2014
Sergei N. Martynov (Belarus)	2012
Ariranga Govindasamy Pillay (Mauritius)	2012
Renato Zerbini Ribeiro Leão (Brazil)	2014
Eibe Riedel (Germany)	2014
Waleed M. Sa'di (Jordan)	2012
Nikolaas Jan Schrijver (Netherlands)	2012
Heisoo Shin (Republic of Korea)	2014
Philippe Texier (France)	2012
Álvaro Tirado Mejía (Colombia)	2014
Zhan Daode (China)	2012

[v] At its 9th meeting, on 28 April 2010, the Council decided that, on an exceptional basis, the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States would be allocated the third rotating seat on the Committee for the four-year term beginning on 1 January 2011 and that the Group of Western European and Other States would be allocated the same seat for the four-year term beginning on 1 January 2015, and that such arrangement would not be affected by the number of ratifications to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights received by any regional group during that eight-year period (see decision 2010/201 B).

Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

(16 members; three-year term)

Membership from 1 January 2009 through 31 December 2010

Eight experts elected by the Council

Eva Biaudet (Finland)
Megan Davis (Australia)
Paimaneh Hasteh (Islamic Republic of Iran)
Helen Kaljuläte (Estonia)
Mirian Masaquiza (Ecuador)
Simon William M'Viboudoulou (Congo)
Andrey A. Nikiforov (Russian Federation)
Álvaro Esteban Pop Ac (Guatemala)

Eight experts appointed by the President of the Council

Mirna Cunningham Kain (Nicaragua)
Raja Devashish Roy (Bangladesh)
Dalee Sambo Dorough (United States of America)
Edward John (Canada)
Anna Naikanchina (Russian Federation)
Paul Kanyinke Sena (Kenya)
Valmaine Toki (New Zealand)
Saúl Vicente Vásquez (Mexico)

Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters

(25 members; four-year term)

Membership through 30 June 2013

Kwame Adjei-Djan (Ghana)

Sae Joon Ahn (Republic of Korea)

Farida Amjad (Pakistan)

Keiji Aoyama (Japan)

Bernell L. Arrindell (Barbados)

Noureddine Bensouda (Morocco)

Claudine Devillet (Belgium)

El Hadj Ibrahima Diop (Senegal)

Amr El Monayer (Egypt)

Miguel Ferre Navarrete (Spain)

Juerg Giraudi (Switzerland)

Mansor Hassan (Malaysia)

Liselott Kana (Chile)

Anita Kapur (India)

Wolfgang Karl Lasars (Germany)

Tizhong Liao (China)

Henry John Louie (United States of America)

Enrico Martino (Italy)

Robin Oliver (New Zealand)

Ifueko Omoigui Okauru (Nigeria)

Iskra Georgieva Slavcheva (Bulgaria)

Stig B. Sollund (Norway)

Marcos Aurelio Pereira Valadao (Brazil)

Ronald Peter van der Merwe (South Africa)

Armando Lara Yaffar (Mexico)

Related bodies

Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund

(36 members; three-year term)

Membership in 2010	*Membership in 2011*	*Term expires on 31 December*
Antigua and Barbuda	Antigua and Barbuda	2013
Bangladesh	Bangladesh	2011
Belarus	Belarus	2012
Canada	Belgium[w]	2011
Cape Verde	Cape Verde	2012
China	China	2013
Congo	Colombia	2013
Cuba	Congo	2012
Denmark	Cuba	2011
El Salvador	Denmark	2012
France	El Salvador	2012
Haiti	Estonia	2013
Iceland	France	2012
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Germany[w]	2012
Ireland	Indonesia	2013
Italy	Italy	2013
Kazakhstan	Japan[w]	2011
Liberia	Kazakhstan	2012
Luxembourg	Liberia	2011
Malawi	Malawi	2012
New Zealand	Namibia	2013
Norway	Netherlands	2013
Pakistan	New Zealand	2013
Qatar	Pakistan	2012
Republic of Korea	Qatar	2012

Membership in 2010	*Membership in 2011*	*Term expires on 31 December*
Romania	Republic of Korea	2011
Russian Federation	Russian Federation	2013
Slovenia	Slovenia	2011
Somalia	Somalia	2012
Sudan	Spain[w]	2011
Switzerland	Sudan	2011
Tunisia	Sweden[w]	2012
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Tunisia	2012
United States of America	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	2013
Uruguay	United States of America	2011
Zimbabwe	Uruguay	2011

[w] At its 8th meeting, on 28 April 2010, the Council elected Belgium, Germany, Japan, Spain and Sweden for a term beginning on 1 January 2011 to fill vacancies arising from the resignations of Norway, Ireland, Iceland, Switzerland and Luxembourg, respectively (see decision 2010/201 B).

Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

(79 members)

Algeria
Argentina
Australia
Austria
Bangladesh
Belgium
Benin
Brazil
Canada
Chile
China
Colombia
Costa Rica
Côte d'Ivoire
Cyprus
Democratic Republic of the Congo
Denmark
Djibouti
Ecuador
Egypt
Estonia
Ethiopia
Finland
France
Germany
Ghana
Greece
Guinea
Holy See
Hungary
India
Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Ireland
Israel
Italy
Japan
Jordan
Kenya
Lebanon
Lesotho
Luxembourg
Madagascar
Mexico
Montenegro
Morocco
Mozambique
Namibia
Netherlands
New Zealand
Nicaragua
Nigeria
Norway
Pakistan
Philippines

Poland
Portugal
Republic of Korea
Republic of Moldova
Romania
Russian Federation
Serbia
Slovenia[x]
Somalia
South Africa
Spain
Sudan
Sweden
Switzerland
Thailand
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
Tunisia
Turkey
Uganda
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
United Republic of Tanzania
United States of America
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
Yemen
Zambia

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[x] Elected at the 8th meeting, on 28 April 2010, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 64/128 of 18 December 2009 (see decision 2010/201 B).

Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund

(36 members; three-year term)

Membership in 2010	*Membership in 2011*	*Term expires on 31 December*
Antigua and Barbuda	Antigua and Barbuda	2012
Austria	Argentina	2013
Azerbaijan	Bangladesh	2013
Belgium	Belarus	2013
Burkina Faso	Burkina Faso	2012
Cameroon	Cameroon	2012
Canada	Canada	2013
Colombia	China	2013
Cuba	Cuba	2011
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Czech Republic	2013
	Democratic Republic of the Congo	2012
Finland	Denmark[y]	2011
France	Djibouti	2013
Haiti	El Salvador	2013
India	Estonia[y]	2012
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Finland	2013
Japan	Germany[y]	2011
Lao People's Democratic Republic	India	2012
Mauritania	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2011
Mexico	Ireland[y]	2012
Netherlands	Italy[y]	2012
Pakistan	Japan	2012
Qatar	Luxembourg	2013
Republic of Korea	Mauritania	2011
Russian Federation	Mexico	2011
Rwanda	Netherlands	2012

Membership in 2010	*Membership in 2011*	*Term expires on 31 December*
Sierra Leone	Pakistan	2012
Slovakia	Qatar	2012
Slovenia	Russian Federation	2011
South Africa	Rwanda	2012
Spain	Sierra Leone	2011
Sweden	South Africa	2012
Switzerland	Sweden	2011
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	2011
United Republic of Tanzania	United States of America	2013
United States of America	Yemen	2011
Yemen		

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[y] At its 8th meeting, on 28 April 2010, the Council elected Denmark, Estonia, Germany, Ireland and Italy for a term beginning on 1 January 2011 to fill vacancies arising from the resignations of Austria, Slovenia, Belgium, Spain and France, respectively (see decision 2010/201 B).

Executive Board of the World Food Programme[z]

(36 members; three-year term)

Membership in 2010

Members elected by the Economic and Social Council	*Term expires on 31 December*	*Members elected by the FAO Council*	*Term expires on 31 December*
Angola	2011	Brazil	2011
Australia	2010	Canada	2010
Burkina Faso	2012	Colombia	2011
Burundi	2010	Democratic Republic of the Congo	2010
China	2011	Denmark	2011
Cuba	2010	Egypt	2011
Czech Republic	2011	Germany	2010
France	2012	Guinea	2010
Guatemala	2011	Haiti	2010
India	2012	Jordan	2012
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2012	Kenya	2012
Japan	2011	Kuwait	2010
Luxembourg	2012	Mexico	2012
Norway	2010	Netherlands	2012
Russian Federation	2012	Philippines	2012
Sudan	2010	Slovenia	2011
Thailand	2010	Switzerland	2011
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	2011	United States of America	2012

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[z] Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 50/8 of 1 November 1995, the Economic and Social Council and the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations elect 18 members each from among the States Members of the United Nations or the States members of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, according to the pattern set out in that resolution. The members of the Executive Board were elected from five lists set out in the Basic Texts of the World Food Programme and reproduced in document E/2010/9/Add.5.

Membership in 2011			
Members elected by the Economic and Social Council	*Term expires on 31 December*	*Members elected by the FAO Council*[aa]	*Term expires on 31 December*
Angola	2011	Brazil	2011
Australia	2013	Colombia	2011
Burkina Faso	2012	Denmark	2011
China	2011	Egypt	2011
Cuba	2013	Jordan	2012
Czech Republic	2011	Kenya	2012
France	2012	Mexico	2012
Guatemala	2011	Netherlands	2012
India	2012	Philippines	2012
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2012	Slovenia	2011
Japan	2011	Switzerland	2011
Morocco	2013	United States of America	2012
Norway	2013		
Republic of Korea	2013		
Russian Federation	2012		
Spain[bb]	2012		
Sudan	2013		
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	2011		

[aa] The remaining six seats are to be filled by the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations at its session to be held in November 2010.

[bb] Elected at the 8th meeting, on 28 April 2010, for a term beginning on 1 January 2011 and expiring on 31 December 2012 to complete the term of office of Luxembourg, which was resigning its seat on the Executive Board (see decision 2010/201 B).

International Narcotics Control Board

(13 members; five-year term)

Members elected by the Economic and Social Council to serve on the Board as constituted under the 1972 Protocol Amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961

Membership from 2 March 2010 through 1 March 2015	*Term expires on 1 March*
Hamid Ghodse (Islamic Republic of Iran)	2012
Camilo Uribe Granja (Colombia)	2015
Galina Aleksandrovna Korchagina (Russian Federation)[cc]	2015
Carola Lander (Germany)	2012
Melvyn Levitsky (United States of America)	2012
Marc Moinard (France)	2015
Jorge Montaño (Mexico)[dd]	2012
Lochan Naidoo (South Africa)	2015
Rajat Ray (India)	2015
Viroj Sumyai (Thailand)	2015
Sri Suryawati (Indonesia)	2012
Raymond Yans (Belgium)	2012
Xin Yu (China)	2012

[cc] Elected at the 45th meeting, on 22 July 2010, for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 1 March 2015 to fill a vacancy arising from the death of Tatyana Borisovna Dmitrieva (Russian Federation) (see decision 2010/201 D).

[dd] Elected at the 46th meeting, on 8 October 2009, for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 1 March 2012 to fill a vacancy arising from the resignation of María Elena Medina-Mora Icaza (Mexico) (see decision 2009/201 E).

Executive Board of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women[ee]

(10 members; three-year term)

Membership through 31 December 2012[ff]
Belarus
Benin
Djibouti
Honduras
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Slovakia

[ee] Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 64/289 of 2 July 2010, the Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 2010/7 of 20 July 2010, decided to dissolve the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women as of 20 July 2010.

[ff] At its 8th meeting, on 28 April 2010, the Council further postponed the election of two members from the Group of Asian States and two members from the Group of Western European and other States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2012 (see decision 2010/201 B).

Committee for the United Nations Population Award[gg]

(10 members: three-year term)

Membership through 31 December 2012

Bangladesh

Czech Republic

Egypt[hh]

Ghana[hh]

Guatemala

Jamaica

Malaysia[hh]

Nicaragua

Norway[hh]

United Republic of Tanzania

[gg] For the regulations governing the Award, see General Assembly resolution 36/201 and Assembly decision 41/445.

[hh] Elected at the 2nd meeting, on 9 February 2010, for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2010 to fill postponed vacancies (see decision 2010/201 A).

Programme Coordinating Board of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)

(22 members; three-year term)

Membership in 2010	*Membership in 2011*	*Term expires on 31 December*
Botswana	Bangladesh	2013
Brazil	Botswana	2012
Congo	Brazil	2011
El Salvador	Canada[ii]	2011
Ethiopia	China	2012
Finland	Congo	2011
France	Djibouti	2013
Guatemala	Egypt	2013
India	El Salvador	2012
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Finland	2011
Japan	India	2013
Mauritania	Japan	2012
Netherlands	Mexico	2013
Poland	Monaco	2013
Russian Federation	Netherlands	2012
Sweden	Poland	2012
Thailand	Russian Federation	2013
Turkey	Sweden	2012
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Thailand	2011
	Togo[jj]	2012
United States of America	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	2012
	United States of America	2013

[ii] Elected at the 8th meeting, on 28 April 2010, for a term beginning on 1 January 2011 and expiring on 31 December 2011 to fill a vacancy arising from the resignation of Turkey (see decision 2010/201 B).

[jj] Elected at the 8th meeting, on 28 April 2010, for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2012 to fill an outstanding vacancy (see decision 2010/201 B).

Governing Council of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)

(58 members; four-year term)

Membership in 2010	*Membership in 2011*[kk]	*Term expires on 31 December*
Antigua and Barbuda	Afghanistan[ll]	2012
Argentina	Albania	2014
Armenia	Algeria	2014
Bahrain	Antigua and Barbuda	2012
Bangladesh	Argentina	2014
Brazil	Armenia	2012
Burkina Faso	Bahrain	2011
Burundi	Bangladesh	2012
Chile	Brazil	2011
China	Burkina Faso	2011
Congo	Central African Republic	2014
Côte d'Ivoire	Chile	2014
Cuba	China	2012
Czech Republic	Congo	2011
Equatorial Guinea	Côte d'Ivoire	2012
Ethiopia	Cuba	2012
Finland	Czech Republic	2012
France	Ethiopia	2012
Germany	France	2012
Grenada	Gabon	2014
Guatemala	Germany	2011
Honduras	Grenada	2014
India	Guatemala	2012
Indonesia	Honduras	2011
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	India	2011
Iraq	Indonesia	2014
Israel	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2014

Membership in 2010	*Membership in 2011*[kk]	*Term expires on 31 December*
Italy	Iraq	2011
Jamaica	Israel	2011
Japan	Jamaica	2011
Kenya	Japan	2014
Mauritania	Kenya	2011
Netherlands	Mali	2014
Niger	Mozambique	2014
Norway	Nigeria	2014
Pakistan	Norway	2012
Poland	Pakistan	2014
Romania	Romania	2011
Republic of Korea	Republic of Korea	2012
Russian Federation	Russian Federation	2014
Rwanda	Rwanda	2012
Saudi Arabia	Saudi Arabia	2011
Senegal	Serbia	2011
Serbia	Spain	2012
Spain	Sri Lanka	2011
Sri Lanka	Sudan	2012
Sudan	Swaziland	2011
Swaziland	Tunisia	2012
Tunisia	United States of America	2014
United States of America	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	2014
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	Zambia	2011
Zambia		
Zimbabwe		

[kk] At its 42nd meeting, on 20 July 2010, the Council postponed the election of three members from the Group of Western European and other States for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 2011 (see decision 2010/201 C). At the same meeting, the Council further postponed the election of four members from the Group of Western European and other States for a term beginning on the date of election, two for a term expiring on 31 December 2011 and two for a term expiring on 31 December 2012 (see decision 2010/201 C).

[ll] Elected at the 47th meeting, on 15 December 2009, for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2012 to fill a postponed vacancy (see decision 2009/201 F).

Other subsidiary bodies

United Nations Forum on Forests

The membership of the Forum comprises all States Members of the United Nations and States members of the specialized agencies (see Economic and Social Council resolution 2000/35)

Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission[mm]

(31 members; two-year term, as applicable)

Membership from 1 January 2010 through 31 December 2011

Seven members selected by the Security Council

China

France

Gabon

Mexico

Russian Federation

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

United States of America

Seven members elected by the Economic and Social Council

Australia

Brazil

Egypt

Guinea-Bissau

Morocco

Poland

Republic of Korea

Five top providers of assessed contributions to United Nations budgets and of voluntary contributions to the United Nations funds, programmes and agencies, including a standing peacebuilding fund (selected by and from among the 10 top providers)

Canada

Germany

Japan

Netherlands

Sweden

Five top providers of military personnel and civilian police to United Nations missions (selected by and from among the 10 top providers)

Bangladesh

India

Membership from 1 January 2010 through 31 December 2011
Nepal
Nigeria
Pakistan
Seven members elected by the General Assembly
Benin
Chile
Czech Republic
Peru
South Africa
Thailand
Uruguay

[mm] For guidelines regarding membership in the Organizational Committee, see paras. 4-6 of General Assembly resolution 60/180 and of Security Council resolution 1645 (2005) and para. 1 of Council resolution 1646 (2005).

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